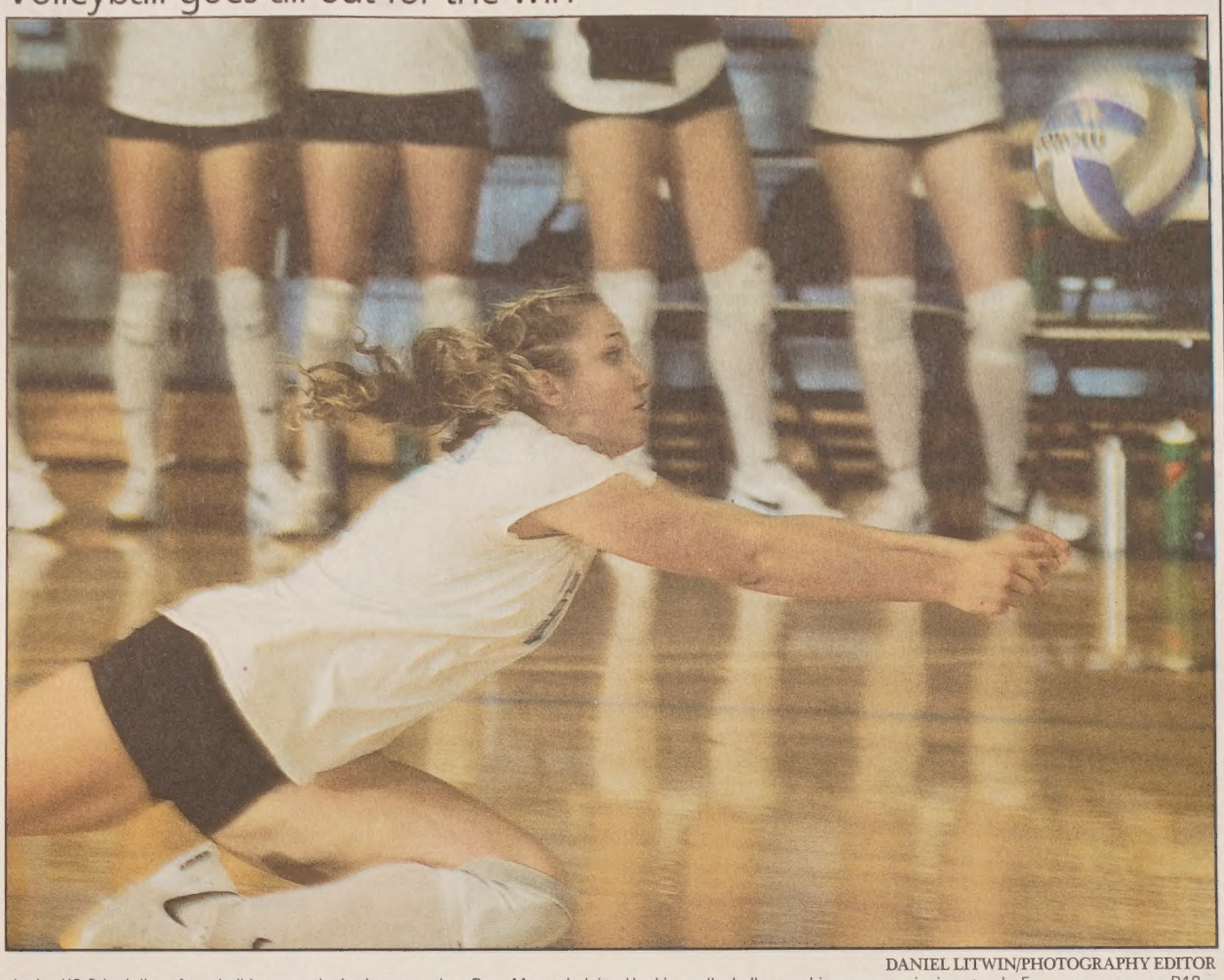
THE JOHNS HOPKINS
NEWS-LETTER

VOLUME CXIV, ISSUE 7 | PUBLISHED SINCE 1896 BY THE STUDENTS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY | OCTOBER 29, 2009

WWW.JHUNEWSLETTER.COM

Volleyball goes all out for the win



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR

Junior KC Stingl dives for a ball in yesterday's victory against Bryn Mawr, helping Hopkins volleyball extend its current winning streak. For more, see page B10.

Student group calls for campus smoking ban

Hopkins Kicks Butts proposal would include $15 fine

By ERICH REIMUR
For The News-Letter

Homewood is moving closer to becoming a smoke-free campus, thanks to the efforts of one student group.

Hopkins Kicks Butt (HKB) is currently attempting to convince administrators to institute a campus-wide smoking ban.

Their proposal calls for a $15 fine for people caught smoking on campus.

HKB hopes to make the University completely smoke free by 2012.

The group, which is part of the Center for Health Education and Wellness (CHEW), has been gathering signatures for roughly two years, although according to group President Sarah Durica, they have "only spent about 20 hours actually tabling and getting people to sign up."

"Our primary motivation for establishing a smoke-free campus is to reduce the community's exposure to harmful secondhand smoke," HKB said in the proposal it submitted to the administration about a year ago.

"Establishing a smoke-free campus will set a positive standard for other similar institutions and will reaffirm the Johns Hopkins University's reputation as a center of innovation and commitment to the common good," the proposal said.

HKB is seeking the support of other groups on campus. CHEW, Stressbusters, the Women's Pre-Health Leadership Society and Preventive Education and Empowerment for Peers (PEEPS) have already signed on to the petition.

HKB has roughly 20 members, but according to Durica, "we have had new members

SEE HKB, PAGE A7

Amendment would reduce funding for political science research

By TARIQ NOAMAN
For The News-Letter

A new proposal before the Senate would shift federal funding away from political science research, a move that would have drastic consequences for several programs at Hopkins.

Republican Senator Tom Coburn of Oklahoma introduced the amendment, which would redistribute funding provided by the National Science Foundation (NSF).

In the amendment, Coburn wrote that this change "ensures that more federal resources are directed towards supporting practical science."

Siba Grovogui, head of the International Studies departmentat Hopkins, expressed disdain for Coburn's amendment, calling the proposal "preposterous."

Grovogui is overseeing an undergraduate research fellowship in Chad that will explore the various legal, social and health-related effects of a proposed

SEE NSF, PAGE A2

Police arrest man involved in fatal hit-and-run accident

By SARAH TAN
News & Features Editor

Baltimore Police have arrested the man they believe was responsible for the hit-and-run accident that killed junior Miriam Frankl, but are continuing to gather evidence before they can charge him with vehicular manslaughter.

On Monday, Thomas Meighan of Elkridge, MD, was charged with 18 traffic violations, including erratic driving, disobeying traffic signals and driving on a suspended license.

However, nine of his traffic violations charges have since been dropped, including charges that alleged that he was driving erratically on St.Paul Street.

Prosecutors are still investigating the charge of vehicular manslaughter and verifying the fact that Meigham was indeed the driver of the white Ford that caused Frankl's death.

Witnesses allegedly reported to the Baltimore police that Meighan was driving erratically around 1 p.m., well before the hit-and-run accident on the corner of St. Paul and E. University.

According to Marty Burns, the spokesperson for the State's Attorney's office, Meighan has not yet been charged with manslaughter or driving under the influence due to the extensive amount of evidence that must be gathered.

"Those cases generally take six to eight weeks for the accident

SEE INVESTIGATION, A3

Administrators predict tuition increase

By ADAM ZELDIN
Staff Writer

Hopkins administrators predict that there will be another increase in tuition next year in order to fund the University through the economic recession.

The final decision will be made before the spring, when the exact percentage of the increase will be determined.

"Since the stock market has not fully rebounded, sources of other revenue will remain constrained, and so some level of tuition increase will likely be necessary," Dean of Undergraduate Education and Vice Provost Paula Burger wrote in an e-mail to *The News-Letter.*

Whiting School Dean Nicholas Jones confirmed the likelihood of a tuition increase.

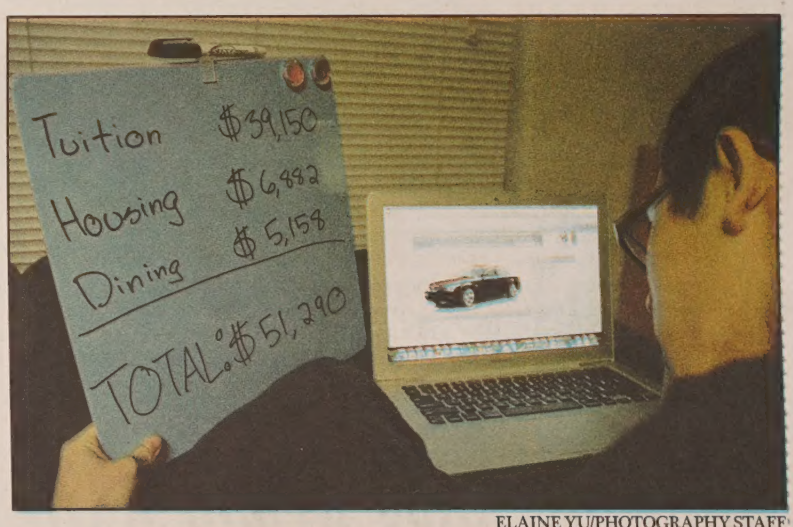
"We go into this process with an open mind, but generally assuming . . . we will need to have an increase," Jones said.

The University has seen increased utilities costs, reduction in state aid and decline in the endowment income.

According to Burger, when it comes time to determine the percentage of the increase, Hopkins will be sensitive to how students and their families may be struggling with finances.

"We intend to limit the increase to only that which is absolutely

SEE TUITION, PAGE A7



ELAINE YU/PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF

Freshman Eddie Wang compares the cost of Hopkins tuition to that of a brand-new BMW.

Experience in India inspires student to save lives

By SARAH TAN
News & Features Editor

Junior Neha Deshpande has already learned how to suture surgical wounds, and she hasn't yet completed her pre-med requirements.

As a Woodrow Wilson fellow, Desphpande has researched how different health care conditions effect the overall health of premature babies.

Over Intersession, Deshpande worked at the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Pune, India. Her research mainly focused on studying how the health and life expectancies of premature babies differed in Baltimore and in Pune.

Deshpande chose to study in India because she is of Indian decent, and she felt particularly connected to the country where she was born.

While the city of Pune has the second-highest populated slum in India, it also has one of country's most famous non-government sponsored hospitals.

COURTESY OF NEHA DESHPANDE

Deshpande (right) learned to suture incisions during her time in a hospital in India.

"It was an NGO hospital, and so it was only committed to serving patients in the lower income bracket. I didn't want to go to a private hospital where everyone had insurance, I wanted to see the real India, the real hardship," Deshpande said.

During her time in Pune, Deshpande volunteered at the hospital and travelled with a medical team around the area to give vaccinations to people in some of the surrounding villages.

At one point, because the hospital did not have enough surgeons, Deshpande even learned how to do basic procedures, such as suture.

Her research found that although the birth age was lower and substance abuse of mothers was higher in Baltimore than it was in Pune, the birthweight and health of the premature baby was much better for babies born in Baltimore, simply because there were more healthcare resources available to the child once it was born. Deshpande has

SEE DESHPANDE, PAGE A4

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

YOUR WEEKEND

• A Halloween tradition takes place at the Arellano Theatre stage: The Rocky Horror Picture Show. Page B2.





ARTS

• Centerstage offers wit and romance with The Importance of Being Earnest, playing now through Nov. 8. Read the review, Page B3.

•The Book Thing of Baltimore offers thousands of books, all for free. Page B5.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS NEWS-LETTER

Editorials	A10	Cartoons	B6
Opinions	A11	Science	B7
Your Weekend	B2	Sports	B12
Arts	B3		

Main Phone Number • 410.516.6000
news.letter@jhu.edu
Business/Advertising • 410.516.4228
business@jhunewsletter.com
http://www.jhunewsletter.com

Proposal would reduce political science funds

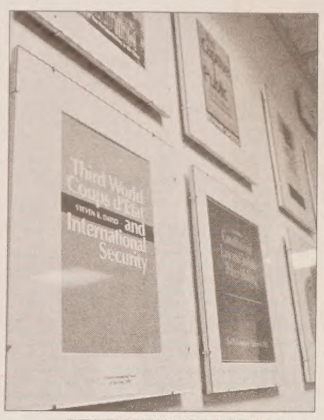
NSF, FROM A1

oil pipeline on the surrounding communities. This research program will receive approximately $250,000 from the NSF as a Law and Social Sciences project.

"This project will explore the rule of law in Chad. How can we know about the legal systems in other countries without conducting political science research? It is foolish to cut grants to this type of research as it can have effects on U.S. national security," Grovogui said.

He stressed in particular the comparative nature of political science research — especially its importance to the understanding of the various forms of government "beyond our shores."

A reduction in federal funding to political science research would require international relations, political science and comparative studies researchers to rely on private institutions for funding. These insttutions, according to Grovogui, "are not as comprehensive."



EILEEN HUANG/PHOTO STAFF
Current legislation threatens political science research at Hopkins.

Jane Bennett, chair of the political science department, said that aside from Grovogui's fellowship in Chad, the NSF did not fund research at the Hopkins departmental level.

However, she said that some graduate students apply for doctoral dissertation grants from the NSF.

"There are not any now but there have been some in the past," she said.

She also mentioned that faculty sometimes pursue NSF funding independently as well.

Jessica Einhorn, Dean of SAIS, was not immediately available for comment.

However Amir Pasic, Associate Dean for Development & Strategic Planning at SAIS, said that SAIS does not rely on the NSF for funding.

Students for the most part seemed to agree with Bennett and Grovogui.

"That might be the dumbest thing I've ever heard from a politician," Jarrett Olivo, a freshman art history major, said. "Why would you cut a program that educates the people who are going to lead the country?"

Fellow freshman Sophi Glazycheva, a prospective psychology and Writing Seminars major, agreed.

"It seems really strange," she said. "It's like [the senator] is saying whatever I do is not worthwhile."

Junior Aaron Jones, an international studies and economics major, spoke about the nature of political science research.

"It helps humanity learn more about humanity," he said.

He was especially concerned by the prospective of cutting the Hopkins program in Chad.

"If anything, they should run more programs like that. It helps expose students to more worldly views," he said.

When Coburn introduced his amendment to the Senate, he touched on concerns that political science research furthered an understanding of democracy.

"What we've heard already on the blogs is that NSF-funded research contributes to our understanding of democracy. I think we've pretty well figured out what democracy is."

According to the NSF Web site, $163 million dollars out of a total of $4.03 billion dollars of the NSF's federal funding is allocated to research in the social sciences.

Social science funding goes to the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic sciences, a subdivision of the NSF dedicated to those fields of study.

Coburn's proposal, however, called only for the prohibition of NSF funding to political science research.

In his amendment Coburn also proposed that, "Americans who have an interest in electoral politics can turn to CNN, FOX news, MSNBC, the print media and a seemingly endless number of political commentators on the Internet."

He also wrote in a statement to POLITICO that, "Political science would be better left to pundits and voters themselves."

When defending the amendment before the Senate, he emphasized the economics concerns of continuing NSF funding for political research.

"Wouldn't it be smart to not spend money that we don't have on things that we don't need?" he asked.

He claimed that cutting the funding, especially under the current economic climate, was "common sense" and argued that without such common sense, the state of the nation would deteriorate.

"If we forget about making common sense judgement . . . we're history as a country," he said.

Panel discusses issue of same-sex marriage

By JOYNITA SUR
Staff Writer



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Panelists debated the legalization of same-sex marriage in a discussion hosted by the Center for Social Concern.

This past Wednesday, the Center for Social Concern in conjunction with Tribe, Inc. hosted a talk called "Same Sex Marriage: The Political and Cultural Divide."

The panelists included Morgan Sheets, Executive Director of Equality Maryland, Ben Velp. deacon and entrepreneur, Reverend Jamie Washington, multicultural consulting administrator, and Kale Griffith, political activist for the banning of same-sex marriage. The event was moderated by local radio celebrity Anthony McCarthy.

Sheets started out by explaining that there are many nuances to the cultural divide over same sex marriage, but many times people are forced to answer yes or no to polls which misrepresent the feelings of a population. He said that there is also a misunderstanding of the distinction between religious and civil marriage.

Sheets said that marriage is not a static institution; it has changed many times over the centuries. Original marriage contracts basically treated women as property and at one point in history, interracial marriages were illegal. Clearly, Sheets argued, marriage is a transient system.

"This is more than a political issue, this about real peoples' lives," Sheets said.

Velp, representing the Christian Impact Alliance, said that for his organization marriage is not just a religious issue. There are 10 areas that would be affected by government endorsement of same-sex marriage, according to Velp.

Velp listed public indoctrination of children in public schools, hate speech definition (which allows for fines or arrests of people speaking out against gay marriage), employment discrimination (where small businesses are forced to offer services to gay couples), marriage discrimination, IRS tax exempt status, facility discrimination, gender identity bills and polygamy as 10 areas that his organization finds problematic.

Washington's argument focused on the importance of family life when addressing the issue of gay marriage.

"America is a nation that loves and promotes family," Washington said, "and denying families to form is wrong. What's at stake is our humanity and we are divided because many of us are not sure why we stand where we stand."

Kelp argued that we need God's sense of morality and to look to a higher authority to reinforce our beliefs. He said that the divide exists despite separation of state and church.

McCarthy first asked about the "slippery slope" concept, or the idea that many people fear that by accepting same-sex marriage, American culture is moving to a "scary place" that could open a door for polygamous practices down the road. He asked why some people make a mental leap from same sex-marriage to polygamy.

Washington said that polygamy was a divisionary tactic. He did not agree or disagree to the idea of polygamy, but felt that bringing it up was an attempt to challenge America's status quo.

Velp argued that Americans already discriminate in marriage.

"We as a society do not approve of sibling marriage, nor do we allow a father to marry his daughter, or a 40-year-old man to marry a 12-year-old girl or boy," he said. He did not agree that the same-sex marriage group has a malicious intent, or that it has polygamy on its agenda. He thought that approving same-sex marriage would set a legal precedence.

Sheets agreed with Washington that the polygamy argument has been used primarily to incite discomfort and to scare people who straddle the two sides. She disagreed with Velp on the word choice of "discriminate".

"We should differentiate marriage between two consenting adults and an adult and child," Sheets said.

Kaleb said polygamy legislation will not come from the LGBT community, but it is already coming, not only from the Mormons but also from the Muslims. Kaleb argued that it is fair to connect LGBT and polygamy, because they have the same arguments.

"There are no constitutional reasons why marriage should be defined as between two individuals," Kaleb said.

Kaleb explained that polygamy is either highly religious and does not give women equal rights, or it is of the "70s free love" variety, where children do not know who their biological parents are.

He used the Netherlands as an example. The Netherlands equalized same-sex marriage some time ago, and now people do not view marriage as something to which to aspire.

"If you view marriage as simply a civil thing, it takes away the sacredness of it," he said.

Velp said that outside of the strong faith community, there could be a devaluing of marriage if same-sex marriage was approved. He thought the polygamy argument was a bit of a "red herring," and that the main issue has been whether Americans want to trust the government to address the institution of marriage.

Sheets, who traveled to Vermont to marry her partner, explained that her marriage is sacred for her, her spouse and their friends and family, but they are fundamentally looking for government protection.

"Denying civil rights for one group based on what another group may do in the future is ridiculous," she said.

The moderator then asked the panelists to address the African American community's unique relationship with same-sex marriage. Proposition Eight in California was vetoed by 65-53 percent of African Americans. McCarthy asked how this divide in the African American community could be explained.

Kelp explained that in the African American community, religion is closely tied to racial identity.

"African Americans are also more likely to do what their preacher says and sometimes people are influenced [by the church]. Also, they don't view same sex marriage as a civil right," Kelp said.

Sheets added that her group is making headway in Maryland with the African American community, but there is more work to be done. The African Americans that do support the LGBT community are in the minority.

Velps said there has been a big convergence between Latino, black and white church groups over same-sex marriage and sanctity of life issues.

According to Washington, young people tend to be more open to same-sex marriage because of greater exposure and experience.

Washington explained that comparing racism and heterosexism causes the African American community to often feel as though they have been used.

"I would never say they are the same thing, but I would say they are cut from the same cloth," Washington said.

McCarthy then focused on the criticism of the President for not moving faster on the defensive marriage act, asking the panelists if they thought the battle over marriage is at the federal level, or if the real battle lies in the state capitals.

"I think it is important to have a national marriage constitution amendment banning same-sex marriage," Velps said.

Sheets said her organization is interested in whatever helps couples first, but that there is a history of states taking action first.

Kaleb said he would like to go with what works, and that seems to be on the state level.

"Traditionally marriage is defined by the states. I would be for a constitutional amendment, but I don't think federal laws work, because states tend to change laws so they can continue to do what the want," he said.

Hopkins goes green with week of events promoting sustainability

By MEERA RAMAKRISHNAN
For the News-Letter

This past week was Green Week at Hopkins, and the University hosted many events to promote sustainability and environmental awareness.

As part of this year's Green Week, the Green Idea Generator was a forum for students to present their proposals to make the school more ecologically friendly.

Held by the Sustainability Initiative along with Students for Environmental Awareness (SEA), the third annual Green Idea Generator had eight students and student groups showcase their ideas.

After the presentation and a question-and-answer session, leaders of the Sustainability Initiative along with leaders of student environmental groups such as SEA and Sustainable Hopkins Infrastructure Program (SHIP) developed work teams to work on these projects with the goal of implementing them by the end of the academic year.

The eight ideas presented ranged from an increase in the energy efficiency of electronics to the provision of solar-powered trash cans to composting on campus. Each proposal needed to be supported by facts about the current state of consumption in the University and estimates of the cost of implementation.

Several of these projects were modeled from structures already instituted in other universities.

In addition to individual students, two student groups also presented their ideas that are already in place for execution.

A project run by Engineers Without Borders is under way to set up a rainwater harvest system with a solar-powered pump in Ames Hall courtyard, along with building a green roof on Ames Hall.

This set-up can be used to modify the designs of the similar water collection device that is an EWB project in South Africa.

The freshmen EcoReps group also presented their "Reusable Container Initiative," where instead of throwing away the take-out boxes at the FFC, a system of reusable check-out containers will be implemented into the dining program.

EcoReps is expected to present this initiative to the Dining Services soon.

The Eco-Reps meet once a week and develop one activitiy per month to raise environmental awareness in the school.

"We were discussing ideas, and we noticed just as soon as we were on campus how much waste the to-go boxes generate. We've all seen other schools with programs in place, so we wanted to do the same at Hopkins." ECO Rep Charlie Tsouvalas says.

Their idea is to purchase reusable to-go boxes. These boxes can then be checked out by students who have to pay a small deposit. If they lose their box, they lose their deposit. Otherwise, the box can just be scanned in to take food out. The boxes will be washed in the cafeteria, and another one can be checked out.

Another idea proposed fixing the elevator system in McCoy Hall, switching over to one button that called all three elevators and replacing the two-button system currently in place.



FILE PHOTO
The organic 32nd St. farmers market came to campus during Green Week.

Dan Teran, the student director of the Sustainable Hopkins Infrastructure Program (SHIP) explained the idea.

"People typically press both buttons to call just one elevator, and all three elevators come as a result. It would save a lot of energy to have just one button that called all three elevators, and then when one came, the others wouldn't," Teran said.

Overall, Teran deemed the event a success, with turnout much more than the Green Idea Generator had produced in past years.

"It was a big success, and pretty much all the projects are being pursued now by SHIP. I think it's going to lead to a very productive year," Teran said.

He attributed the success to the increased publicity that SHIP gave for the event through e-mails and fliers.

For the other projects, each student group has found support from either SEA or SHIP, and plans to meet with members in the coming weeks to continue discussions and gather more research.

Projects for consideration by SHIP have to meet a certain criteria, the most important of which is a payback from the program within seven years.

Since SHIP has direct access to funding, it is an effective vehicle for implementation. SHIP is backing the majority of the projects with the hopes of producing a sound proposal with irrefutable statistics to present to the University administration.

"We [SHIP] won't take no for an answer," Sustainability Director Davis Bookhart said.

Bookhart developed the Green Idea Generator with the Hopkins Energy Action Team (HEAT) three years ago as a way to involve the greater student body in sustainability initiatives. SEA and SHIP, along with other environmental student groups, have worked to raise awareness and to enact change.

"Green Week reaches out to students who don't normally associate themselves with one of our student environmental groups," Sustainability Coordinator Leana Houser says.

Houser said the turnout for Green Idea Generator and Green Week was much greater this year than in the past because of better organization and publicity.

"Students feel empowered when they see the success of projects designed by fellow students," Houser said.

How a Hopkins doctor makes da Vinci's dreams a reality

By SARAH CAPPONI
Staff Writer

On Friday, the Friends of the Johns Hopkins University Libraries hosted a lecture by Jonathan Pevsner entitled, "Polymath: Leonardo da Vinci's Life and Legacy."

Pevsner graduated from the Hopkins School of Medicine and also holds a Ph.D in pharmacology.

He works at the Kennedy Kreiger Institute as a neuroscientist, specializing in autism and child neurology. He also holds a faculty position at the School of Medicine.

These positions make up only part of his varied career, however. Pevsner is also the expert advisor on the Discovery Channel television show *Doing Da Vinci*, in which teams of engineers attempt to recreate the Renaissance inventor's written engineering visions using only the materials that da Vinci himself would have had available to use.

"This is his hobby, his passion," said Brian Shields, the communications and marketing manager for the Sheridan Libraries.

Pevsner delivered his lecture on the genius of Leonardo da Vinci in the Mason Hall auditorium to a full house.

"As an artist, [da Vinci] created two of the most famous paintings, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, but da Vinci would have put the title of 'engineer' before 'artist'," he said.

Pevsner's lecture traced the evolution of da Vinci's scientific genius through his life, making specific references to the mysterious, detailed notebooks da Vinci wrote in backwards script.

"He wrote over 20,000 sheets of paper," Pevsner said, showing the audience sketches of war machines, flying contraptions and the human anatomy.

"The drawings of anatomy are as interesting and beautiful as the *Mona Lisa* or *The Last Supper*," he said.

Along with the records da Vinci himself wrote, the scientist also turned to books for educational source material.

"His interest in books is something we can follow through his years," Pevsner said.

All of the books he owned are listed in his notebooks. Pevsner described the artist's taste as "eclectic."

"Da Vinci read books carefully, but he also went beyond that," he said.

Pevsner also alluded to the contradictions within da Vinci's personality. The artist, engineer and scientist wrote about war as the most "bestial insanity," yet he created both war machines and poison gas.

"He was not your normal person," he said. "It thrilled him to make these discoveries."

> The drawings of anatomy are as interesting and beautiful as the *Mona Lisa* or *The Last Supper*.
> — Jonathan Pevsner, Neuroscienctist

According to Pevsner, the television show Doing Da Vinci has, "brought Leonardo's dreams to life."

The fascinating pictures of da Vinci's real life visions were presented to the audience.

With Pevsner's help, the team on the show has been successful at recreating some of these complex structures, including two of da Vinci's war machines.

Pevsner closed by saying that, "da Vinci was someone who fulfilled his potential."

The event was open to both Hopkins students and the community, and people from both groups attended.

When asked why they chose to attend this particular event, student responses varied widely.

"I came to find out about Leonardo da Vinci [and] how his mind worked from an engineering perspective," senior Shaoyi Zhang said.

Others came for the perks — the hour-long event was preceded by a formal wine and cheese reception.

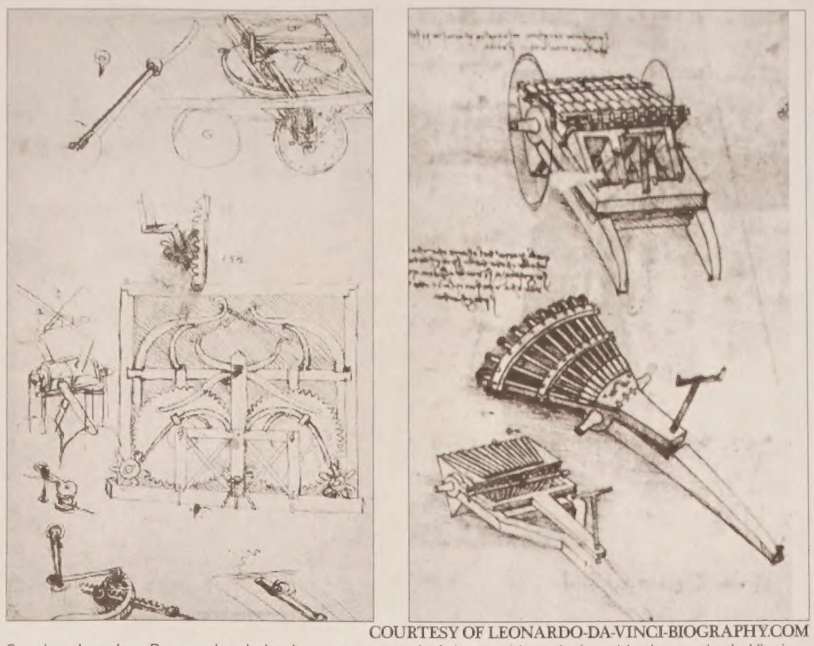
"Free food and wine — why wouldn't you come here? It's classy," junior Justin Lee said.

The Friends of the Hopkins University Libraries, the sponsoring organization, was founded in 1931 and is one of the oldest friends groups in the nation.

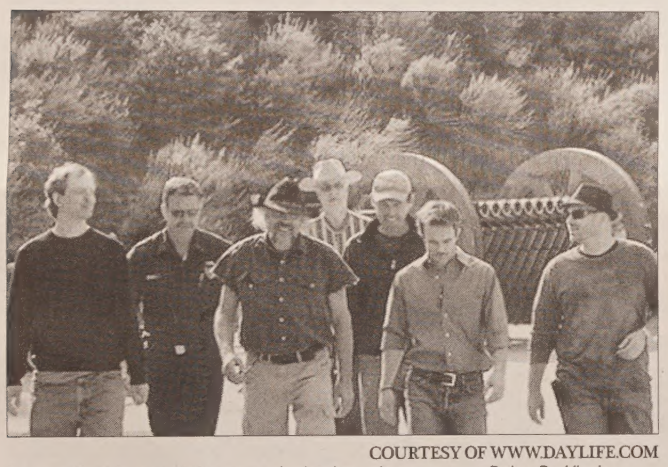
"Friends of the Libraries is a real mix of people who support the libraries," said Shellie Dolan, one of the event's organizers.

Friends of the Libraries host three or four lectures each year, either on the Homewood campus or at the Evergreen Museum.

According to Dolan, these lectures function as "community outreach" for the Friends of the Libraries.



COURTESY OF LEONARDO-DA-VINCI-BIOGRAPHY.COM
Speaker Jonathan Pevsner has helped recreate several of the machines designed by Leonardo da Vinci.



COURTESY OF WWW.DAYLIFE.COM
Pevsner (left) is part of the team of scientists who appear on *Doing Da Vinci*.

Man involved in fatal car accident arrested

Thomas Meighan, 39, charged with numerous traffic violations

INVESTIGATION, FROM A1
reconstruction team to build an investigation that prosecutors can review, so at this time those cases are still under investigation," Burns said.

Based on evidence given by numerous witnesses, traffic violations charges were made against him this past weekend, although many of the minor charges requiring a monetary fine had been dropped as of Tuesday.

Burns stressed that investigations on this case are still ongoing.

As of Monday, Meighan was being held in the city jail. His bail was renewed on Monday, and prosecutors had decided that he would not be released on bail because according to Burns, "He posed a serious threat to public safety to the citizens of Baltimore."

Meighan has traffic violations cases pending from many counties in Maryland, including the counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Carrol and Hartford.

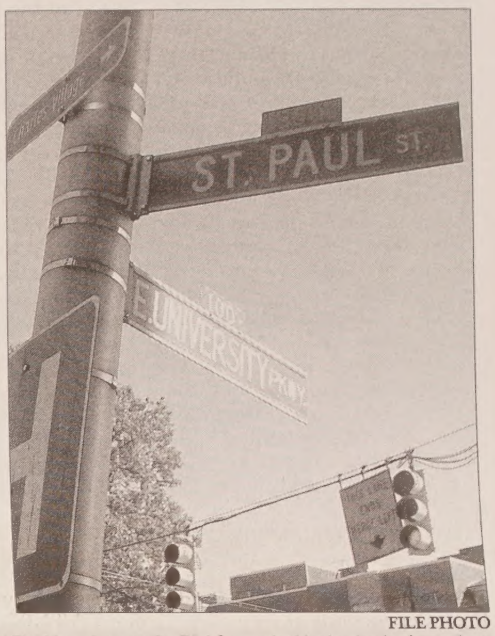
Meighan also has a case pending from July 31, where he was charged with driving under the influence and for leaving the scene of a serious car accident on the Gwynn's Falls Parkway. He is due to be tried for that case on Dec. 11. Meighan was released on a $130,000 bail in July.

Dennis O'Shea, spokesperson for the University, said that the community is grateful for the hard work that the police and attorneys have put into this case, although closure to the case will not undo the accident.

"Certainly nothing that anyone does now brings Miriam back and that's a tragedy, but the work that the police are doing could conceivably prevent a future tragedy and that would be the best outcome that we could hope for from this situation," O'Shea said.

The University has not yet set a date for memorial services for Frankl.

Meighan's attorney could not be reached for comment.



FILE PHOTO
The hit-and-run on St. Paul St. resulted in the death of a student.

SECURITY ALERTS

Theft
Olin Hall Room 227

Between 10:00 a.m. and 2:45 p.m. on Oct. 20:
A member of the faculty reported that her purse had been stolen from her unlocked office while she had left the room. The purse contained many items, including a wallet, cell phone, keys and J-Card. Security cancelled the J-Card and notified the administrative office in the building. Investigation continuing.

Theft
Silk Roads Cafe, Mattin Center

Between 8:30 p.m. and 8:45 p.m. on Oct. 20:
A senior undergraduate had her purse stolen while she left it unattended at her table while checking her e-mail. The purse contained money, credit cards, kets and her J-Card. Her J-Card was cancelled and a locksmith was notified. Investigations are ongoing.

Unauthorized Entry
Pike Fraternity House

At 11:00 a.m. on Oct. 20:
An unknown male entered the unlocked room of a senior undergraduate. When the student startled the intruder, he apologized and left the room. The student reported that the man appeared to be homeless. He was last seen running towards E. 32nd St.

Theft
Bloomberg Building

Between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. on Oct. 21:
A purse and Blackberry belonging to a senior undergraduate were stolen by a freshman. The purse was discovered in the freshman's dorm room, but there was no money inside and the cell phone was not recovered.

Burglary — Breaking and Entering
300 Blk. of E. University Parkway

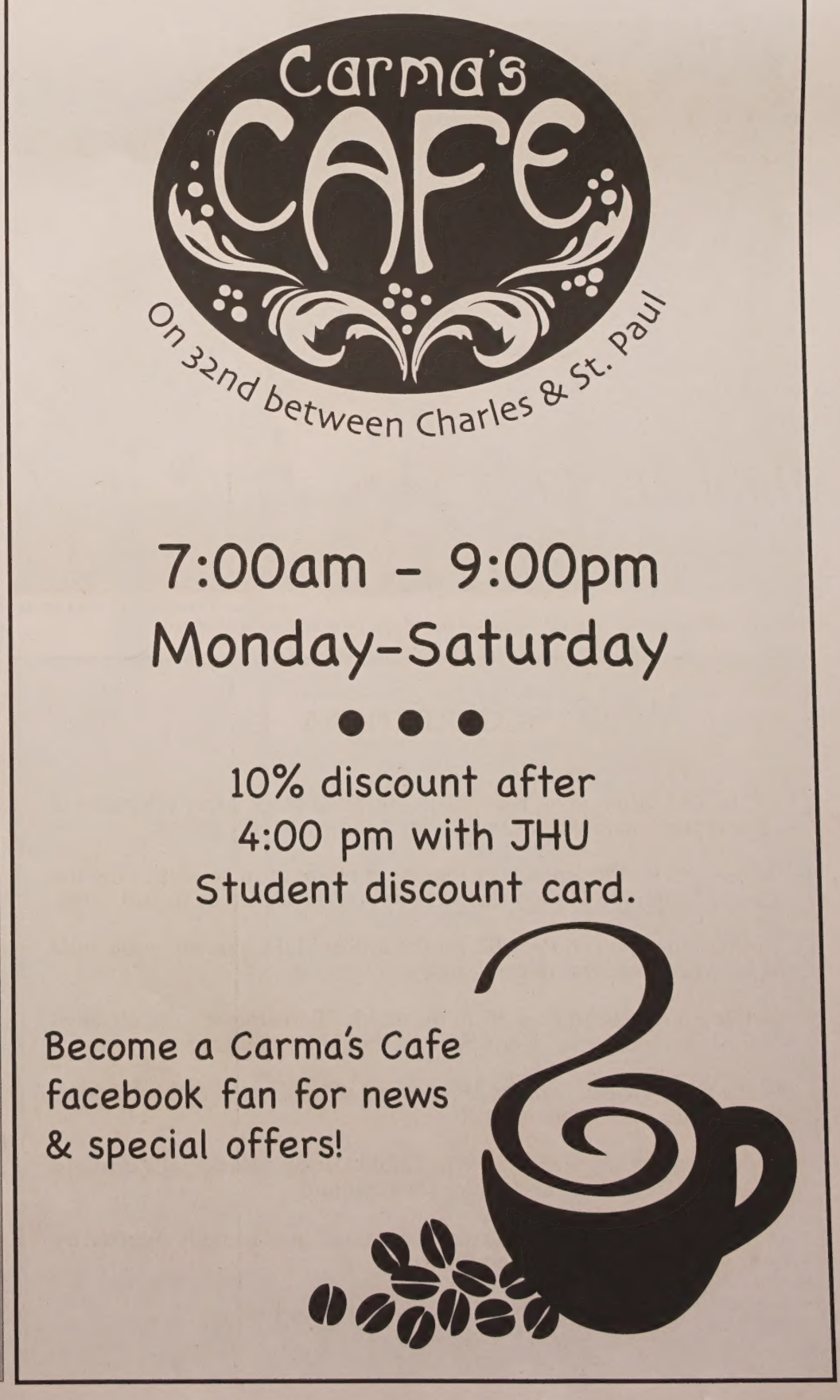
Between 4:30 p.m. and 4:40 p.m. on Oct. 23:
A laptop, iPod and a cellular phone were stolen from the third floor of an undergraduate's residence while he was on the main floor. Entry was gained by breaking a small rear window in the bathroom. Exit was made through another window that leads out to the second story roof. Baltimore Police responded.

Burglary - Breaking and Entering
3100 Blk. of N. Calvert St.

Between 9:30 a.m. on Oct. 23 and 3:30 a.m. on Oct. 24:
A flat screen television and a Wii were taken from the residence of a non-affiliate. There were no signs of forced entry. A resident arriving home found that the first floor rear door was ajar. Baltimore Police responded.

Property Damage
3700 Blk. of San Martin Drive

At 3:16 a.m. on Oct. 24:
A southbound motorist lost control of his car, drove onto a grassy area, and knocked over three wood blocks along the eastern side of the road. A Space Telescope Building security guard obtained identification from the driver. Baltimore Police responded. Investigation continuing.



Disability study examines campus access

Freshman Seminar considers difficulties for handicapped students at Hopkins

By RIAN DAWSON
Staff Writer

As a part of the Disability and Society freshman seminar in the Hopkins sociology department, students presented their findings regarding accessibility for the disabled in various campus buildings earlier this week.

The buildings presented were Ames Hall, Bloomberg, the Bunting-Meyerhoff Interfaith Center, Mudd Hall and Schaffer Hall.

Students worked in groups of four to complete the multimedia presentations, each of which involved physically attempting to gain access to each of the buildings while impaired in some ways.

Some groups chose hearing or sight impairments, whereas others chose mobility impairments in either wheelchair or crutch form.

In addition to evaluating each building according to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), students also offered recommendations on how to make the buildings more handicap friendly.

Among the other topics students presented on was the inaccessibility of the campus as a whole, not just in certain buildings.

One group member shared her experience representing a person using a wheelchair: "We tried to go down North Charles St, but literally, there is no ramp between McCoy and Charles Street Market to get to North Charles. You have to go to East University [St.] and go around. It's not worth it at all," freshman Danielle Lohan said.

Lohan and her group presented their finding on the Bunting-Meyerhoff Interfaith Center.

According to group member Erika Sanchez, the project made her aware of other perspectives.

"I never realized how many challenges people in wheelchairs face just getting to the building, let alone being inside it," Sanchez said.

Christian Villenas, an upper-level graduate student, has led the seminar in various capacities for the past few years.

Villenas himself has a mobility impairment and is passionate about the issue of disability accessibility across campus.

"Mainly, my interest in this topic is an academic one," Villenas said.

"As one who studies sociology, I have always been interested in the life experiences of marginalized groups. However, I would be lying if I didn't say that as a graduate student with a mobility impairment I have not been frustrated by the lack of disability access on campus."

The impetus for the project was twofold, Villenas said. One, he wanted to illustrate physical barriers to the students, and two, he wanted them to have a hands-on experience.

"I like to offer students experiences where they actually learns things firsthand and get their hands dirty," Villenas said.

"Originally, this project was about teaching students about physical barriers. In doing so, students uncovered numerous obstacles posed by the campus infrastructure. For example, many buildings did not have push button automatic doors."

More recently, however, the project has taken on an additional aspect.

Recently, the project has looked at programmatic access. For instance, students found that the admissions process was especially difficult for prospective students with disabilities.

The Web site was difficult to navigate for the visually impaired, campus tours posed problems for students with mobility issues and the information provided on disability services was both limited and hard to find.

When the presentations were said and done, Villenas said he was very pleased with the results.

"I think overall, they surprised me," Villenas said.

"It's funny, though, because I'd seen them before they actually presented. Seeing it together as a whole reminded me of how difficult it is for someone with a disability to be a student or faculty member or employee of this campus. I though [the presentations] went great."

Among those present at the presentation was Peggy Hayeslip, who is in charge of disability service and is a staunch advocate of reform in the area, as well as others.

Though Villenas invited some of the University deans to view the presentation, none of them were able to attend.



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Students in Freshman Seminar researched and analyzed disabled access to buildings on the Homewood Campus.

CORRECTIONS

In the Oct. 22 issue on Page A1 in "Cultural block party celebrates in new center," staff writer Conor Foley's name was misspelled.

In the article "Student fatally injured in hit-and-run accident," the fraternity Sigma Phi Epsilon should have been identified by its full name.

In the same issue on Page B2, for the article "Take a swim on the wild side," Ming Wen was not credited.

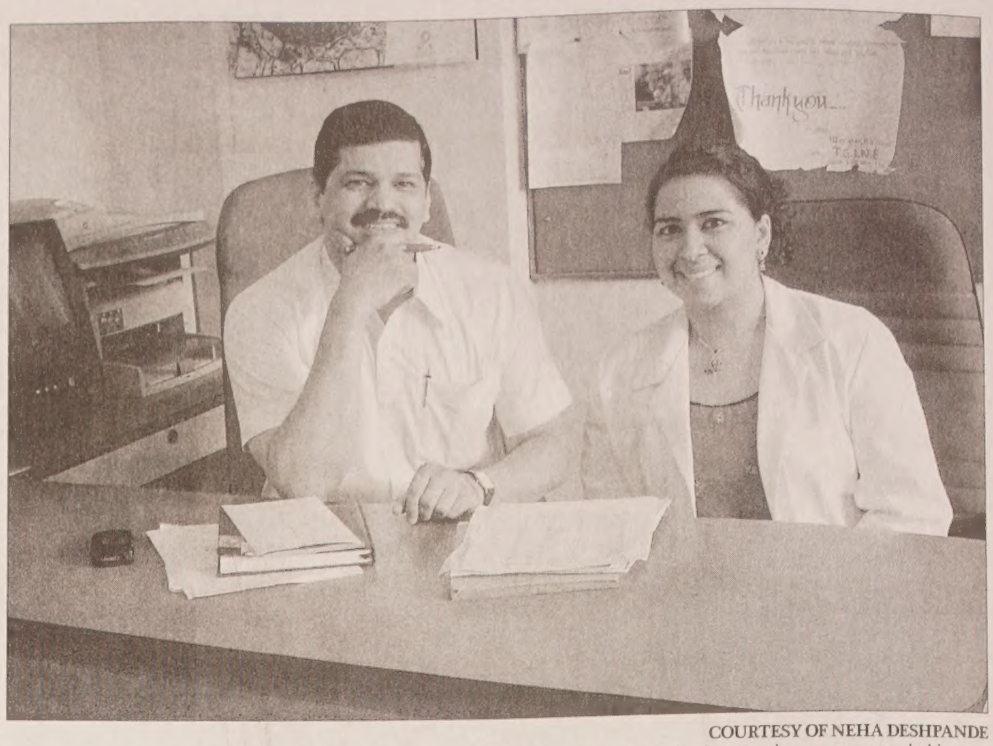
In the same issue on Page B3 in the article "Barnstormers unveil talent at freshman-year acts," Carol Santoro should be identified as a senior.

In the same article, "Family 2.0" was actually directed by sophomores Lauren Lutz and Adam Merritt.

In the same article, "The Man Who Could Dance" was actually directed by junior Mike Alfieri and senior Dave Santare.

In the same article, "The Universal Language" was actually directed by juniors Rob Keleher and Matt Panico.

The News-Letter regrets these errors.



COURTESY OF NEHA DESHPANDE
Junior Neha Deshpande volunteered at a non-profit hospital in India where she helped research on premature babies.

Hopkins junior volunteers in India

DESHPANDE, FROM A1
always believed in advocating for better healthcare for premature babies, and has been doing so since she was in middle school.

Her experiences in Pune raised and reaffirmed this belief.

Deshpande saw many tragedies in the King Edward Memorial Hospital that she said were a product of the feeble resources of the healthcare system in India.

She saw many more young premature babies die in the hospital in Pune than in Baltimore, mainly due to costs.

Deshpande explained how any baby under 37 weeks of gestation is considered premature.

While working in Baltimore, she worked with a whole range of infants from 26 to 37 weeks of age.

"But in India, 26 and 27 weekers just don't survive because they're so sick," she said.

"In Baltimore, babies this young can survive after spending months in NICU. In India though, it's not possible because there aren't enough beds and not enough money. I only saw 32 week-ers and up because under that, they just didn't survive," Deshpande said.

> We as youths really represent an untapped resource that could be utilized, but many of them have no concept of using youth.
> —NEHA DESHPANDE

Even those infants, she explained, who at 32 weeks in the United States would often spend months in intensive care, were only able to spend a few days in intensive care in India.

This, she said, often led to more health complications in the future, and higher mortality rates of premature children.

She also said that in India, as a result of lack of funds, she saw many female premature babies simply left to die in the hospital.

"A lot of the parents when they had a premature baby girl, they just chose not to pay for the baby and they just left the girl there to die, because they didn't have enough money to cover the costs," she said.

"There's also that mentality that, 'what is a girl' in India, because a girl can't make money for the family. It was just very very sad, you'd never see that here," Deshpande explained.

However, there was also one especially uplifting story she found during her time working in Pune came from one impoverished farmer whose premature daughter was suffering from liver complications.

He was upset about the situation, but refused to give up hope, and told Deshpande he was willing to do anything to help keep his child alive.

"He was telling me that an entire month's salary he earned working on the farm was spent in one day of treatment for his baby girl. He was willing to do anything for his girl, and he told me how she meant the world to him," she said.

"The doctors were telling him that his child would probably not survive past 10 years of age, but he didn't care. He told me how she was his baby girl, and how he would work for every day that she was alive to keep her."

This story, she said, really strengthened her belief that advocacy had to be done to raise funds for premature care.

As a molecular cell biology major, Deshpande said that she plans to pursue medicine and continue on to medical school after leaving Hopkins. She said her experiences in India and at the NICU at Hopkins Hospital have only strengthened this desire.

However, she also developed an interest in public policy as a result of her work in advocacy.

"I'm also more interested in public policy and the way that I can use this knowledge and translate it into cost-effective care of these problems," Deshpande said.

Deshpande first became interested in advocating when she began working with the March of Dimes — an organization whose mission is to improve the health of babies by preventing defects and premature births — while she was in middle school.

She has now become the National Youth Chair of March of the Dimes, and recently spoke at the fourth international Birth Defects and Disabilities Conference in the Developing World, held in New Delhi, India.

Deshpande was the only student invited to present at the conference as a speaker.

Her presentation was titled "The Power of Youth in Global Public Health."

She spoke to representatives about the importance in involving youth in volunteering, as well as describing their ability to contribute to fundraising efforts.

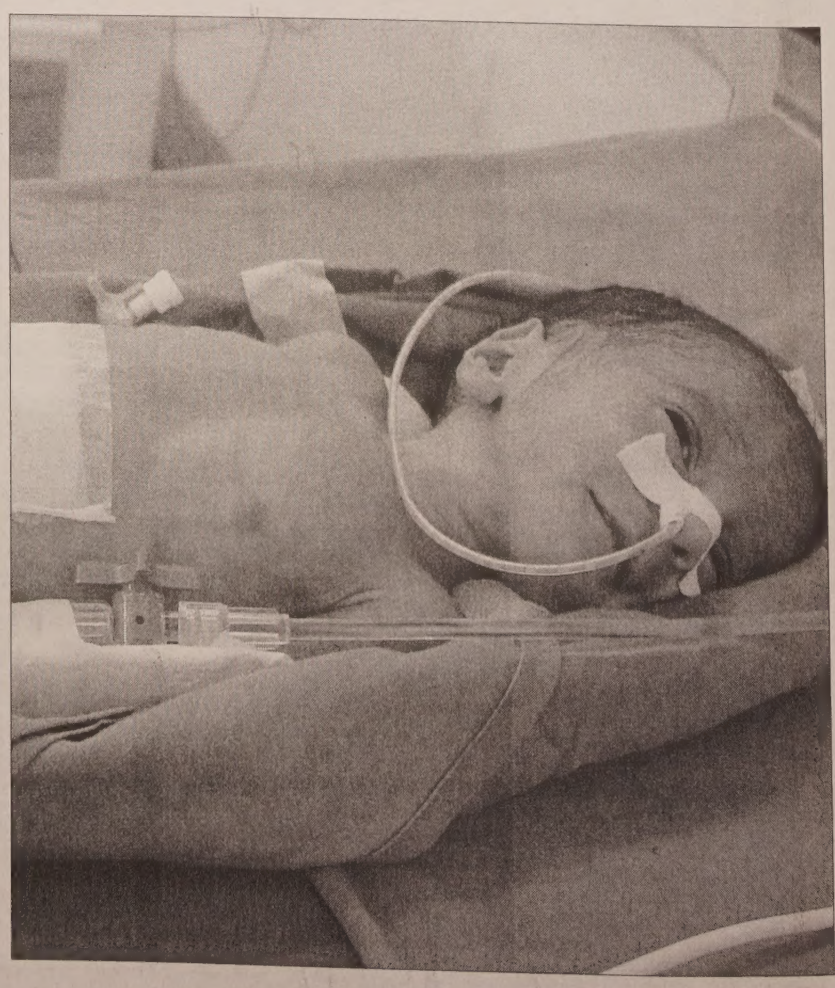
"In many of these countries, especially India, where there is a poor government infrastructure, there's no concept of advocacy. Things like fundraising and volunteering are very foreign to healthcare providers," she said.

"We as youths really represent an untapped resource that could be utilized, but many of them had no concept of using youth or communicating with youth to use them to help solve these problems," Deshpande said.

She said that it is important for healthcare officials to utilize youth resources for two reasons.

"It's important to involve youth because not only are we the future generation of parents, but we really are the future leaders of healthcare," she said.

She concluded that, "We need to be trained and mentored properly now to ensure a better and healthier future."



COURTESY OF NEHA DESHPANDE
Premature babies in India often do not fare as well as their counterparts in the United States.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Come meet the Cafe Q Crew!



Come see what's NEW at Cafe Q!

...come try a sample of our fresh baked pumpkin pound cake. To celebrate Fall we have savory gourmet soups like split pea, lentil, black bean with mozarella and veggie chili. New lunch items include Cabatappi pasta salad with feta and artichoke, a delectable new gourmet breakfast burrito and much more! And back by popular demand are New York black and white cookies and a variety of sushi selections.

Our espresso as well as all of our drip coffees are now

100% ORGANIC AND FAIR TRADE

Come visit us for a wide variety of:

Breakfast, Lunch and Snack Items

Cafe Q is open to serve you 7 days per week, 359 days per year, early morning til late night.

And, of course, open even longer during reading and finals weeks!

CAFÉ

Q

An Authentic Seattle

Espresso Bar

Our Offerings include a full selection of:

Traditional and Specialty **Baked Goods** from Local Artisan Bakers

Italian Gelato

Mediterranean Fare

Sushi

a variety of **Salads, Sandwiches** and **Wraps**

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED IN THE MILTON S. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

the only **"Authentic Seattle Espresso Bar"** on & off campus

www.cafe-q.com twitter: CafeQ

Things I've Learned with Professor Barry Blumenfeld

By FLORENCE LAU
Staff Writer

As a child, Professor Barry Blumenfeld, professor in the Physics and Astronomy Department in the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, already knew that he wanted to pursue a career in science.

After doing his undergraduate work at MIT and attending graduate school at Columbia, Blumenfeld went to live in Switzerland for a decade and worked for the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) before coming back to the United States and joining the faculty at Hopkins.

Blumenfeld sat down with *The News-Letter* and talked about his experiences working for CERN, as well as the latest project that has him smashing protons in Switzerland.

News-Letter (N-L): What led you to pursue a career in physics and astronomy?

Barry Blumenfeld (BB): The big incident was [in] 1957: You had Sputnik. Science came to the forefront. I was about 10 years old, so I was obviously influenced by that a great deal, plus I just found that interesting.

N-L: So you knew as a child that this was what you wanted to do?

BB: Well, science was certainly interesting. It didn't become exclusive until quite a bit later.

I didn't decide to be a physics major until my freshman year in college, I suppose. I probably applied as an undergraduate originally in engineering. I just found physics to be more interesting . . . because it is.

N-L: I've heard that you've done a lot of stuff with CERN. How did you get involved with them?

BB: I was a graduate student in physics at Columbia University. There was a visiting professor from CERN at Columbia who was working with a Columbia professor who was trying to set up an experiment at CERN. I had this visiting professor for a course and learned about CERN in Switzerland.

It sounded incredibly cool, so I approached the Columbia professor to see if he needed any graduate students for a new project in Switzerland and he took me on. He sent me to Switzerland and I stayed there for 10 years.

N-L: And what exactly is CERN?

BB: It's not what you would call nuclear research. It's really particle physics. It's an international consortium that now [has] something like 20 European countries that pooled their resources and built this scientific facility.

The United States has what's called "observer status," where you're not really a member, but you work there.

I've been working there for 38 years now. For a little bit of the time, I was actually a CERN employee, but just a tiny fraction.

N-L: Can you explain what you are doing with the Large Hadron Collider at CERN?

BB: Now, the Large Hadron Collider is about the sixth experiment overall that I'll be doing at CERN. It's been a long time since I've lived there full time, but it's just another in a long series of experiments. The Large Hadron Collider will be the world's highest energy collider.

Basically, what happens is that you smash protons together head-on and you look for new things to come out of those collisions.

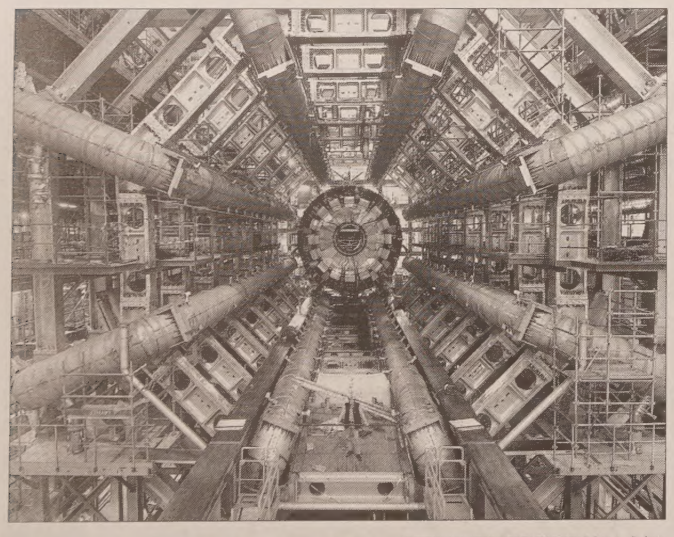
The primary example that people talk about is the so-called "Higgs particle," which is a particle which is theoretically predicated but hasn't been observed yet.

People have been looking for it, including me, for decades now, and either it doesn't really exist — in which case something even more interesting would exist — or we just haven't had enough energy until now.

So by going to the higher energies of the Large Hadron Collider, we hope to either see this particle or find something even more interesting.

N-L: Some people believe that the Large Hadron Collider will create black holes that will destroy the planet. Could you talk about that?

BB: Yeah, you hear things like that occasionally. I wouldn't lose any sleep over it. They've said that about older colliders also and it didn't happen.



COURTESY OF WWW.NASA.GOV
Blumenfeld works with the Large Hadron Collider, currently the world's most powerful man-made particle accelerator. Many fear that it could create a black hole.



JOHN PRENDERGRASS/PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF
Blumenfeld has taught at Hopkins for 30 years and has worked at CERN even longer.

Although the energy of the Large Hadron Collider will be higher than anything we've had in a controlled environment, we are constantly bombarded by high energy cosmic rays that have much higher energy and the earth is still here and has been for a long time.

> **Basically, what happens is that you smash protons together head-on and you look for new things to come out of those collisions.**
>
> — BARRY BLUMENFELD, PHYSICS PROFESSOR

N-L: So how long have you been working at Hopkins, exactly?

BB: I came to Hopkins in 1979, so we just passed 30 years.

N-L: What is your most interesting experience working either at Hopkins or at CERN?

BB: Well, they're very different. When you're a professor, you spend a lot of your time teaching and talking to students, educating students, encouraging students.

When I was at CERN full time, I was just a full-time researcher and spent 110 percent of my time doing the research, so it's kind of different.

Since I came to Hopkins, I've actually worked on experiments in California, New York [and] Illinois. I'm still working on an experiment in Illinois. I worked on experiments at CERN as a professor at Hopkins. It's just a totally different experience.

N-L: So what projects are you working on now, either for CERN or other research projects?

BB: The Large Hadron Collider [for CERN] was supposed to start last year but it had a little problem because of the scale of [it]. It took about a year to resolve and it's starting up right now.

Hopefully, we'll be back to where we were supposed to be a year ago by Thanksgiving.

N-L: So will you have to be doing some travelling to Switzerland in the near future to work on the Large Hadron Collider?

BB: The part of the Large Hadron Collider I'm involved in is actually in the data and getting the data distributed to 100 sites around the world, so I can do most everything I need to do by [using the] Internet. However, I'd certainly like to go back to Switzerland.

N-L: Do you have any advice for undergraduates who want to go into physics and/or astronomy?

BB: Study a lot. Be flexible. Things change. If you're going to do something on the cutting edge, what's the cutting edge today won't necessarily be the cutting edge 20 years from now.

Hopkins News in Brief

Lights! Camera! Hopkins! Film crew coming to Homewood

Justin Timberlake is bringing sexy back to Hopkins — or at least his movie will be.

Homewood campus will play the role of Harvard University in *The Social Network*, which starts filming next week.

Though Timberlake is a star of the film, which chronicles the creation of Facebook, he allegedly will not be appearing in any of the scenes to be filmed at Hopkins.

But co-star Jesse Eisenberg, currently seen onscreen in *Zombieland*, and director David Fincher, of *Se7en* and *Fight Club* fame, will be on campus.

Up to 80 local crew members will be employed by the film. No word yet on how to become an extra.

Newest building on East Baltimore campus dedicated

The latest addition to the East Baltimore campus expansion was dedicated on Saturday.

The Anne and Mike Armstrong Medical Education is a new building that will support the Genes to Society curriculum, which is dedicated to a comprehensive understanding of people, from the genetic level to the enivronments they live in.

The building is 100,000 square-feet and four stories tall. It is filled with digital classrooms and laboratories, lecture halls and study areas.

Professors receive new awards

Two professors have received new awards created in honor of a former Hopkins president and a graduate who made his fortune in corrugated boxes.

The William Brody Faculty Scholar award was given to Professor Natalia Trayanova of the biomedical engineering department.

Trayanova was lauded for her creation of devices that help to evaluate cardiac rhythm disorders. The computational tools and simulations help to improve treatement.

Professor Louis Whitcomb was awarded the first-ever Louis Sardella Faculty Scholar Award.

The mechanical engineering professor was recognized for his work in medical and underwater robotics.

The award was created by Sardella, who graduated with a mechanical engineering degree in 1969 and went on to create the Sun Automation Group, which leads the world in corrugated box manufacturing and production.

Student designs to be used for Brody Learning Commons rooms

Friends of the Libraries is looking for student submissions in a design contest that will decide the look of group study spaces in the new Brody Learning Commons.

The yrBLCspace contest accepts digital drawings, physical models and hand-drawn depictions. The room must be 150 feet by 300 feet in dimension.

Submissions must also include a written description of how the space will help enhance student learning.

Submissions are due by Dec. 7. Judges will deliberate over Intersession and finalists will be voted upon by the student body in the Spring.

The winning entry will net the student designer $250 and a plaque in the room.

DON'T MISS
"TUESDAYS WITH GERTIE"
$12 DINNER SPECIALS

GERTRUDE'S
JOHN SHIELDS CELEBRATES
REGIONAL CHESAPEAKE CUISINE

LUNCH • DINNER • WEEKEND BRUNCH
TUESDAY THRU SUNDAY

LOCATED AT THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART

410.889.3399

ON-LINE RESERVATIONS AT:
WWW.GERTRUDESBALTIMORE.COM

The Johns Hopkins News-Letter



...supersized since 1896.

www.jhunewsletter.com

Administrators predict that Hopkins will increase tuition next year

TUITION, FROM A1

necessary to protect the quality of our academic and student life programs, and of course financial aid will remain the central priority in determining the budget for next year," she wrote.

Last year tuition at Hopkins increased by 3.8 percent — the University's smallest increase in 35 years.

The increase was also less than the national average for both private institutions — which saw a 4.4 percent increase — and public institutions, which saw a 6.5 percent increase, according to analysis from Campus Grotto.

"The biggest factor was to keep tuition as low as possible. That's why there was a reduction in the percentage increase from previous years," Jerome Schnydman, Secretary of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Assistant to the President, said.

The process of determining how much tuition will be increased each year is set by policies established by the Board of Trustees.

"We basically do a top-to-bottom assessment of the costs of the educational programs that we want to provide in the Krieger School and the Whiting School of Engineering," Jones said.

In addition to considering these factors, Hopkins must estimate what those costs will be in the subsequent year. Any increase is first discussed and negotiated internally before being submitted to the Trustees for approval.

"At the end of the day it's that rational analysis of all of those factors, with suitable projections looking into the next year that guides what our tuition request to the Trustees is," Jones said.

"The crucial consideration is balancing what we are asking families to pay against making sure we have the resources to offer the education, and the overall experience, that undergraduates have come to expect from Johns Hopkins," Dean of the Krieger School Adam Falk wrote in an e-mail to *The News-Letter*.

The University has taken action to reduce costs, including freezes on hiring and salary, and making significant cuts to operating budgets in all departments.

In spite of this, Falk said that Hopkins "felt that a tuition increase was necessary if we were not to see the quality of our education suffer in ways that would have been unacceptable to our students and faculty."

According to Burger, the only increases to the budget this year were financial aid for undergraduates and stipends for graduate students.

Some students feel that the university was right to increase tuition.

"If it's something that will keep the institution at the top, then I am willing to pay for a tuition increase," freshman Dillon Brout said. "Considering it's foundation was research, and that requires a lot of money, then I can understand it being so expensive."

"It doesn't affect me much, because I have a scholarship, but I can see why other people are concerned" undergraduate Kevin Chen said. "They've been cutting so many things, like athletics. They've also cut their salaries, so they're definitely making steps."

Other students are not as satisfied.

Sophomore Mike Zaccardo found the tuition increase, "a little bit frustrating because I'm not that impressed with the professors. I should feel like I'm being taught more and teaching myself less considering how expensive it is."

Zaccardo was worried about the burden the tuition increase will place on his parents, who are funding his education.

"It does put more of a burden on students, because I don't know how comprehensive the financial aid is," junior Maria Granato said.

Hopkins has the 29th highest tuition in the U.S. but is the sixth most expensive college in terms of total costs, according to Campus Grotto.

However, these numbers do not account for financial aid.

When tuition increased 3.8 percent, the Office of the Financial Aid saw an eight percent increase to their budget.

"The additional funding allowed us to offset the increase in tuition for students with financial need. In addition, it also provided support for students whose families were hit by the economic downturn," Vincent Amaroso, Director of Student Financial Services, wrote in an e-mail to *The News-Letter*.

"Whether a family had an increase in need or this was the first time they applied for financial aid, we were able to help them."

"President Daniels and the Deans are deeply committed to enhancing our financial aid programs and . . . it is in fact a key fundraising priority," Burger wrote.

A recent report by the College Board found that this year's tuition has increased for students at both public and private universities across the country.

But Jennifer Ma, who co-wrote the Trends in College Pricing 2009 report, pointed out that when they are looked at over the last five years, net college costs actually went down.

"What we want to look at is the net price, which is after grant aid is subtracted from published prices," Ma said.

Jane Wellman, Executive Director of The Delta Project on Postsecondary Education Costs, Productivity and Accountability thinks there are several ways to restructure and reduce operating costs of colleges and universities.

"One of the biggest areas of increased spending in most colleges and universities has been employee benefits. We have a little bit of a version in many places, not all, of the Chrystler-GM problem where 30 to 40 percent of the cost goes to pay for very rich pension programs," she said.

Wellman also thinks that colleges should consider modifying or shutting down expensive programs if there is little demand for them from students, and reduce faculty pay for their research.

"It might be more cost effective to have a smaller proportion of faculty who are expected to do research, and a teaching faculty who are hired and rewarded for that function," she said.

But Wellman emphasized that costs should not be cut by hiring part time faculty.

"When faculty are part-time, they are less likely to be working with students on high-impact educational practices," she said.

With increases in tuition, there is often the concern that students from low-income families will be deterred from attending college.

Studies have found that students from such backgrounds are less likely to apply to colleges with high tuitions if they are not aware of financial aid availability.

"The entire situation is intimidating to those who do not realize that a robust financial aid program is available, and that we are committed to the idea that students from all economic backgrounds should be able to attend Hopkins," Falk wrote.



FILE PHOTO
When tuition was increased by 3.8 percent last year, aid grew by 8 percent.

Jones said that the Baltimore Scholars program is one example of how Hopkins is providing information to students from low-income families.

"Locally, in Baltimore, we look for opportunities to publicize the fact that if you are accepted to Johns Hopkins, the cost of the education should not be an issue," he said.

Burger also emphasized the University's efforts to provide information about financial aid to all applicants.

"All of our admissions presentations and materials try to highlight the fact that our goal is to ensure that access to a Hopkins education is not a factor of the ability to pay," she said.

Group gathers 800 signatures toward smoking ban

Hopkins Kicks Butts has already succeeded in getting ashtrays moved away from doorways

HKB, FROM A1

come to each meeting and are still getting e-mails from people interested in joining the group."

HKB feels that tobacco is a serious problem at Hopkins.

"The smoking problems here at Hopkins is pretty potent . . . We have letters [of complaint] from students in different housing complexes, particularly in the AMRs . . . it's a major problem definitely," Preston Kramer, HKB's Policy Chair, said.

Hopkins Kicks Butt is involved in several other campaigns beside its effort to get a campus-wide smoking ban instituted.

"We've been doing several . . . campaigns to educate students, faculty and staff about the harmful effects of smoking, and creating 'quit kits' that have info and supplies to help people quit," Durica said.

"We had educational programs for children last year and are trying to work with the Village Learning Project this semester . . . along with the Great American Smokeout in November."

According to Durica, Hopkins administrators have been receptive to their proposals.

"We have met several times with Dean Boswell and she has been very receptive to our efforts," she said.

According to Durica, the administration is working with the group to "implement the first step" of the plan.

The first step calls for the placing of "signs that discourage smoking within thirty feet of campus building . . . [and taking] cigarette receptacles away from building entrances and windows so far as to discourage smoking within thirty feet of buildings and windows on campus," she wrote.

"We met with Dean Boswell last semester along with Planning and Operations, and they agreed to move the ashtrays away from the doors and windows. That was done last semester," Durica said.

"However, since the ashtrays aren't bolted down, people will just pick them up and move them back to those places so they can smoke when it's raining near the doors."

HKB also helped to get the event "Hookah and Hemp on the Beach" banned.

Durica claimed that HKB's efforts to get smoking banned from Homewood is part of a national trend.

"In the United States there are at least 365 campuses that are now 100 percent smoke-free with minor exception for remote outdoor areas," she said.

"Moreover, the American College Health Association just adopted new guidelines urging colleges to go to an 100 percent tobacco-free indoor and outdoor environment."

Durica is not worried that HKB is infringing on the rights of smokers.

"The dangers of second-hand smoke have been known for a long time and more and more research is coming out everyday about the harms of it . . . A person's right to health will always trump an individual's right to smoke," she wrote.

It seems that reactions from the Hopkins community to HKB's proposal have been mixed.

"Feedback has been very, very positive — we've gotten a lot of support from students, faculty, staff, etc," Kramer said.

"Of course there are a selection of people that disagree with us, but in general, once we have a chance to explain in detail our rationale and details of our proposals, most of them are more positive on it."

"I am very opposed to smoking personally, but an all out ban is simply cruel. Many smokers are addicted and forcing them to walk far away is not a compassionate proposal," senior and Student Council Executive Vice President Evan Lazerowitz said.

"There are far less extreme options that they should have and definitely should consider."

Lazerowitz added that he thinks this is "a rule that will be broken out of necessity," and that targeting smokers who are addicts "are kicking an already helpless opponent, lying face-down on the floor."

"I feel like that would be infringing on students' rights. It's one thing for high schools to ban smoking, but high schools contain children . . . odds are everyone at Johns Hopkins is legally capable of buying cigarettes, and deserves to be able to smoke them in the places state and city laws allow them to," freshman Reid Ginsburg said.

"I can understand having law or policies against smoking inside because of second hand smoke, but in the open air, even if it's on campus, people should be able to enjoy doing what they want to do . . . the campus is shared by smokers and nonsmokers," sophomore Matt Stankiewicz said.

"We shouldn't control people's lives more than they need to be."



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Sarah Durica, President of Hopkins Kicks Butts, is hoping to instate a policy to ban smoking near school buildings.

FREEDOM WITHOUT WALLS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS http://jhuwithoutwalls.com

Commemoration of 20 years since the Berlin Wall fell on November 9, 1989.

All events take place in Levering & Hodson Halls on Hopkins Homewood campus

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 7:30PM
Film Screening: *"Die Nikolaikirche"* in the Great Hall

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 7:30PM
Film Screening: *"Goodbye, Lenin!"* in the Great Hall

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 7:30PM
Film Screening: *"Halbe Treppe" (Grill Point)* in Sherwood

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 5:00PM
Katie Trumpener, Yale University, in the Great Hall
"Journeys to the East: Intimacy, Alienation, and History in Post-Wall Documentary and the *Berlin School*" Lecture & Discussion.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 10AM
Wall Replica and Murals, Levering Plaza
Join Hopkins students as they build a replica of the 'Wall' and create their own murals in response to this historical moment in world events.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9
Exhibit and Wall Replica on Display, Levering Plaza

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 6:00-8:30PM
Gala Reception with Student Projects on Exhibit, Hodson Lobby
Hopkins students will display their own personalized projects dealing with the Berlin Wall, the GDR, and life after the Fall of the Wall.
Refreshments, Give Aways, and Information on Display.



Sponsored by:

Freedom without Walls Project (www.freedomwithoutwalls.org), Johns Hopkins University German Program, The German Club, The American Association of Teachers of German—Maryland/DC Metro Chapter.

News in Brief

City Briefs

Off-duty cop pulls gun on actor at local haunted house

An off-duty Baltimore police officer pulled a gun on an actor at "The House of Screams" haunted house in Essex, Md.

Sgt. Eric Janik of the Southeastern District was charged with assault and reckless endangerment, and has been suspended from duty.

According to the police report, Janik was with a group that included his nine-year-old daughter.

When an actor portraying Leatherface approached Janik with a chain saw prop with the blade removed, Janik pulled out his handgun and pointed it at the actor's chest.

The arresting officer reported that Janik smelled strongly of alcohol and had slurred speech, but did not perform a breathalyzer test.

Janik was released on $25,000 bail. The Baltimore Police Department will conduct a formal hearing later this week, in which Janik could be further suspended without pay.

According to department policy, off-duty Baltimore police officers are mandated to carry their service weapons while within the city.

There is no policy on carrying weaponry outside of Baltimore. The option is left to each individual officer.

— Marie Cushing

Survey: Baltimore principals spend less time on improving teaching

A recent survey found that principals at Baltimore public schools have spent less time working on improving teaching quality after mandatory changes in administration procedures.

A year after principals were given autonomy over the school budget and operations, 80 percent reported they had less time to be instructional leaders.

Principals also reported that they were not receiving enough help in budget preparation.

Half of those surveyed said they had to cut programs due to the new funding system.

The survey was conducted by the Advocates for Children and Youth and the Public School Administrators and Supervisiors Association.

— Marie Cushing

City Council overturns ban on live acts in restaurants, bars

On Monday the City Council voted to allow live entertainment in bars and restaurants in areas where businesses and residences are within close proximity, a practice that has been banned in Baltimore for more than 30 years.

Proponents of the bill hope it will increase business and tourism, while opponents are concerned about the increase in noise, traffic and parking issues.

Baltimore Mayor Shelia Dixon has not said if she will sign the bill into law.

The ban was instated after a revamping of zoning code in 1971. Previous attempts by the council to overturn the bill were not approved because of the concerns of neighbors.

Councilwoman Mary Pat Clarke, who represents the Charles Village area, was one of the five council members opposed to the bill.

— Marie Cushing

Baltimoreans dance their way toward a thrilling world record

Saturday was a real "thriller" of a day, as a large group of Baltimoreans gathered at the Hippodrome joined a world-wide effort to break a Guinness world record.

Over 300 cites across five continents hosted people simultaneously performing the iconic dance from Michael Jackson's "Thiller."

Locations ranged from England to Los Angeles, where Miley Cyrus and Chuck Liddell were reportedly among the 6,000 people dancing there.

The current record of 13,597 simultaneous dancers was set in Mexico City on August 29.

Official totals on the number of participants in this round are still being formulated, but early estimates have the number at around 20,000 dancers.

— Marie Cushing

Teacher awarded $210,000 after being forced from her job

The city school board must pay a Baltimore teacher $210,000 after a jury found she had been forced from her job for revealing duplicitous practices, including those the would affect student performance on tests.

Joyce Dunston was working at Rognel Heights Elementary/Middle School in 2007 when she was told by school officials to commit acts that she felt were unethical.

This included providing students with the answers to test questions before the exams were to be given.

Dunston refused and reported the incident to Maryland State Department of Education, which investigated the school and found other minor violations.

After discovering that the school had been reported, the principal of the school had Dunston removed from her classroom and barred her from returning.

The city school board has announced that it plans to appeal the jury's decision.

— Marie Cushing

Bomb-sniffing dogs to screen luggage on the MARC train

Students and residents who take the MARC train will now have their luggage screened by bomb-sniffing dogs.

The Maryland Transit Administration Police established the new random security check program on Friday.

Officials warned that the security checks could possibly cause delays in the train schedule on the Penn, Brunswick and Camden lines.

The program was not created in response to any particular threat, but is part of a larger effort to make state transit more secure.

City officials hope that if the program is successful, they could eventually expand such security checks to cover Baltimore's Metro and light rail transit systems.

— Marie Cushing



COURTESY OF WWW.BSDF.COM

Seen here investigating a train in Washington D.C., bomb-sniffing dogs will soon be used to check the luggage of travelers on the MARC train.



COURTESY OF WWW.JAYJANNER.COM

Baltimore was one of 300 cites where groups of people gathered to perform the dance from the "Thriller" music video in hopes of establishing a new world record.

"Flamingo-gate" over: iconic sign to return its Cafe Hon perch

Café Hon's iconic pink flamingo will resume its perch in Hampden after city officials agreed to half the cost of the permit required to display the sculpture.

Around 50 supporters decked out in their finest "Hon" gear covered the front lawn of City Hall with dozens and dozens of plastic pink flamingos at a rally on Tuesday that was organized by the Baltimore radio station 98 Rock.

The city had required that the owner of Café Hon pay $800 for a display permit.

After re-measuring the size of the flamingo, however, officials determined that the charge should only be $400.

Rather than pay the original charge, the owner of Café Hon originally took down the flamingo, which had been standing for seven years before the city said it would be subject to an annual fee.

Baltimore will also erect new signs promoting Hampden along the Jones Fall Expressway.

No word on the exact moment when the bird will reclaim its place along The Avenue.

— Marie Cushing

School board to make a decision on mandatory expulsion policy

The city school board will vote next month on a whether to approve a policy that would require students be permanently expelled if they are in violent or serious incidents.

Last year, Andrés Alonso, the head of the Baltimore public school system, began the practice of banning all students who were involved in incidents of arson or the use of explosives in a school building.

A total of 46 students whose ages ranged from 9 to 18 were expelled.

After complaints, the expulsion policy was restricted to those over the age of 16.

The board will vote on the policy on Nov. 11. Current polling has the board split on whether or not they will approve the policy.

— Marie Cushing

BGE granted $200 million for installing new "smart" meters

A local gas and electric company has received $200 million in federal funding towards installing new meters to help customers reduce electricity usage.

Baltimore Gas and Electric Company will install 2 million of the "smart" meters that will help reduce energy usage by 500 megawatts.

The meters will allow customers of Baltimore Gas and Electric to know when peak utilization times are occurring.

If customers reduce their power usage at these moments, they can earn rebates from the company.

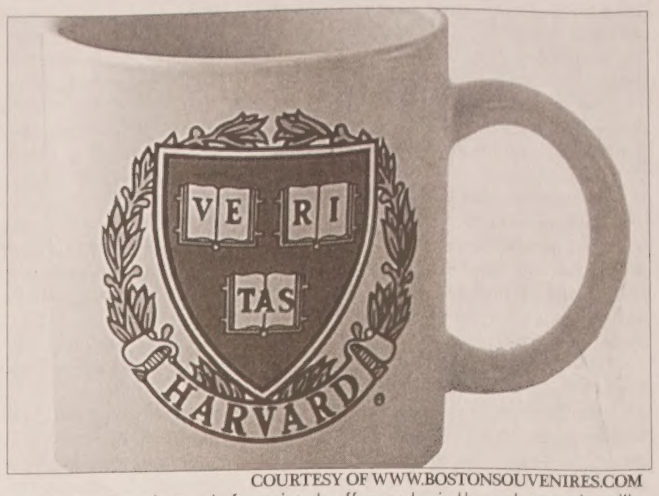
An average surcharge of $1.24 will be added to customer's bills to cover the additional $300 million in installation cuts not covered by the grant.

If approved by the Maryland Public Service Commission, installation of the new meters should begin next year.

Funding came from federal sustainability efforts.

— Marie Cushing

In Other College News



COURTESY OF WWW.BOSTONSOUVENIRES.COM

Security has been boosted after tainted coffee made six Harvard researchers ill.

Report: colleges must move professors to the tenured track

A report by the American Association of University Professors urged colleges to convert full-time faculty members not on tenure track to the tenure track.

The report, which was posted on the American Association of University Professors's Web site and was written by its Committee on Contingent Faculty and the Profession, stated that around 70 percent of faculty members are not on the tenure track.

The American Association of University Professors stated that unless a change is made, tenured professors will be less able to protect their autonomy.

— Peter Sicher

Number of college students with disabilities will rise

The Government Accountability Office released a report yesterday stating that the amount of students with disabilities attending colleges has increased over the past 10 years and is expected to continue to increase.

The report, which was titled "Higher Education and Disability," suggested methods that colleges could sue to meet the needs of students with disabilities.

It also recommended that the Department of Education develop a coordinated approach for helping colleges deal with these students.

The report said that recent changes in the Higher Education Opportunity Act and in the Post-9/11 GI Bill are likely to encourage more students with disabilities to seek higher education opportunities.

— Peter Sicher

California State University student dies from injuries after baseball bat attack

On Oct. 21 at California State University, Sacramento, a student died after being assaulted with a baseball bat in his dormitory room.

The student's suite mate who has been accused of the attack is still recovering from gunshot wounds inflicted by campus police who responded to the attack.

So far, the motive for the attack is unknown. University officials praised the security officers for preventing the attacked from causing more danger on campus.

— Peter Sicher

Harvard boosts security after coffee is tainted by lab chemicals

After six researchers were sickened in August by drinking coffee that had become contaminated with laboratory chemicals, Harvard Medical School is tightening security measures at its New Research Building in Boston.

Harvard representatives said they were unaware of how the coffee became tainted.

The researchers work at the school's pathology department, where they are all involved in using mice to study the immune system.

University police and Federal and city health officials are investigating the case.

— Peter Sicher

Christian fraternity at U of Florida loses lawsuit, gains recognition

A lawsuit brought against the University of Florida in 2007 by Christian fraternity Beta Upsilon Chi was recently dismissed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit.

The fraternity was seeking formal recognition as a registered student organization.

The court was hearing the case after the group appealed the decision of a lower court not to issue an injunction ordering the University to recognize the group.

A three-judge panel of the Appeals Court based its decision on the fact that the University of Florida had already registered the group in January, which the court felt made the case moot.

— Peter Sicher

Outrage from professors stops University of Texas from reducing its foreign language requirements

At the University of Texas, Austin, the College of Liberal Arts has decided drop a plan to reduce the foreign language requirement from 16 to 12 credits.

The reversal was made after faculty members expressed outrage over the proposal.

At a heavily attended faculty meeting on Oct. 19, not a single attendee spoke in favor of the proposal.

The University wanted to cut the requirement in order to cut expenses.

Department heads have been told to look for other ways to trim their budgets.

— Peter Sicher



COURTESY OF WWW.PEPREINVENT.COM COURTESY OF WWW.ALTREC.COM

In this corner, weighing in at a whopping 125 tasty, electrolyte-packed calories, it's Gatorade. In that corner, with zero calories, zero flavor and zero electrolytes, it's water. Which drink reigns supreme? Our columnist suggests yogurt instead.

Sports drinks: energy or empty calories?

Gatorade is expensive and may not offer the benefits it claims



Mary **Doman**
Work It Out

Staying hydrated during your workout is important, but you might want to think twice before you toss aside $1.50 and 150 calories instead of hitting the water fountain.

Although energy drinks can help you push through a more intense workout, most of them thin your wallet, not your waistline.

The basic sports drinks — Gatorade (which now goes by "G") and Powerade — provide "aid" in the form of carbohydrates. These carbohydrates are made by sugar and though the different combinations of glucose vary from drink to drink, none carry natural "good" sugars.

The carbs in G and Powerade (and all their imitators) may not have any fat, but they sure do have a lot of calories.

For example, a 20 ounce bottle of G — the ones you can get from the Rec Center vending machines — carry 125 calories.

I thought I'd ask an expert endurance athlete to get another opinion.

"I'm not a huge fan of Gatorade or sports drinks in general. They have way too much sugar," senior cross country runner Mira Patel said. Patel has been named as one of the top runners in the Centennial Conference.

You know what else has 125 calories, tastes a whole lot better than Gatorade and can also be bought with your JCash? A serving of frozen yogurt from Nolan's. Not to mention you might also sneak in a little calcium and protein.

But what about vitamins? This is where another competitor enters the ring of the beverage battle. Its name is VitaminWater and you shouldn't let its pretty colors and witty labels trick you into thinking it's harmless.

VitaminWater's yummy taste, unfortunately, doesn't come from vitamins. It comes from sugar. I suppose this sugar may be a little less processed than the strict sports drinks, but that still doesn't make 125 calories thrown in with some vitamins and no juice "healthy." Not to mention that vitamins A, D and K won't be absorbed by your body unless they are taken with food.

All things considered, it seems like the best route is to keep vitamins and water separate. Eat half a banana and absorb some vitamin A, and wash it down with some zero-calorie water. Same vitamins, half the sugar!

But if you just can't make it to the gym without a sweet, caloric, colorful drink to spur you on, don't cancel your membership.

Recently, Gatorade and VitaminWater have come out with calorie-conscious beverages that still taste good without losing the healthy stuff.

G2, Gatorade's low-calorie option, gives you lots of electrolytes to energize your workout at 70 calories per bottle.

But depending on your stance for or against artificial sweeteners (along the same lines as Splenda and Sweet 'N Low), you might want to stick to real G's corn syrup sugar instead of G2's potentially cancerous compounds. It's a tough call!

Is there any sports drink that manages to keep calories down without artificial sweeteners? Yes . . . I think.

Though it's new to the market, VitaminWater10 has yet to meet any chemical criticism. This is because it uses stevia, a new sweetener on the market that comes from nature, not a test tube.

For a medium-intensity workout, I would recommend it (if you don't mind spending up to $2 per bottle).

In my experience, I've found that usually Hopkins students consider price just as much as nutrition when they consider sports drinks.

"If Gatorade was free, I'd drink it all day long," senior Brendan Vandor said.

Vandor was aware of the fact that he would be filling his body with thousands of calories. "Who cares, it tastes good!"

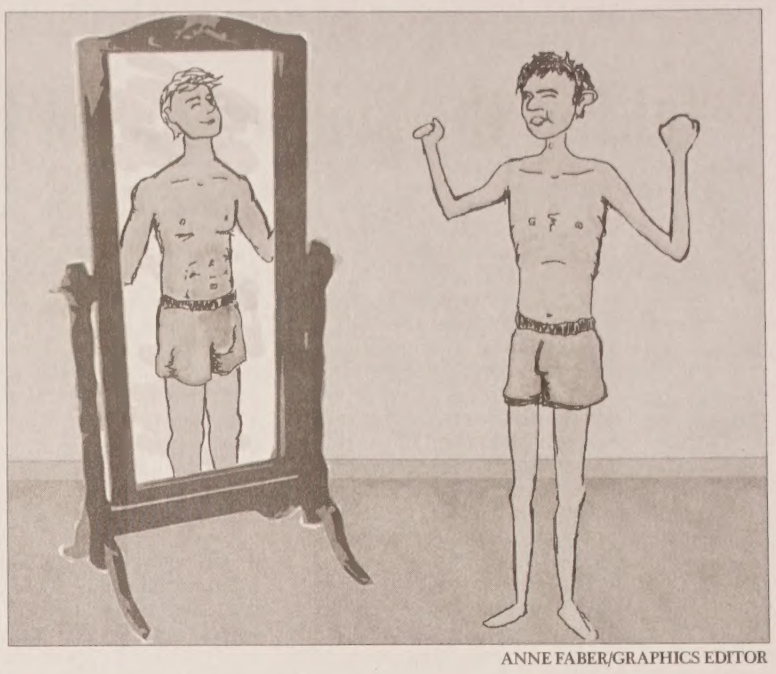
Luckily Vandor doesn't have enough cash to support this idea and therefore sticks to water while maintaining his muscular physique.

If you're someone who avoids artificial sweeteners due to their fake taste or potential cancer risk, avoid drinks that seem too good to be true. These include Aquafina's FlavorSplash water, or SobeLean. Both are packed with sweeteners that keep them calorie-free.

In the end, though, the most important thing is to get your exercise. If that means chugging down 125 extra corn-syrup calories, you'll still probably do more good than harm in the end.

But I would still recommend skipping the sports drinks and eating frozen yogurt instead.

Confidence and the quest for sex



ANNE FABER/GRAPHICS EDITOR

Confidence is sexy.

Confidence is our own personal sense of buyer satisfaction — we are damn pleased with ourselves and in the end, that's all we really want. Without confidence, we alert the world to the fact that we are sub-par individuals and shouldn't be given the time of day.

Confidence is our billboard, our ad in the *Sexy Standard*, that encourages the opposite sex to put on their helmets for a ride on our disco stick. Without it, no girl will ever even consider running her h along our p. Hell, without confidence, our own h may refuse to touch our p.

As a recovering fatty (let's hear it for awkward teenage years!), I understand that the confidence game is a vicious cycle. Those of us who aren't especially handsome or outgoing also tend not to be especially confident and as a result, any girl we ever meet will either:

A) *square us away neatly in the "friend" category,* or

B) *try pawning us off upon her equally hefty friend*

With either of these two unfortunate outcomes, our lack of confidence is reinforced and stock in our seed immediately drops.

The key to the situation, like most other situations, is lying. Lie to yourself. Convince yourself that you would f--k you. After a while, you'll truly start to believe that you have value and the outside world will see it too.

Once you gain an appreciation for yourself (self-chubby, I think, is the technical term), your interactions with others will be affected. You will carry yourself differently. You will be a walking testimony to the raw power that the seams of your pants must struggle against on a daily basis.

Gaining confidence, however, is often the easiest part. The true test of strength is *maintaining* said confidence once the predatory female is introduced.

Whether or not they intend to, women will do everything in their power to drain you and leave you a blubbering heap. In this respect, women are an equalizer — even the cockiest stud will occasionally find his ego dented by a female.

The degree to which he recovers and handles himself says far more than the heaping helping of confidence he had beforehand. Tread carefully and you can ensure the health of your confidence in any situation, thus paving the way for further booty.



Rip **Bussey**
Southern Comfort

As guys, our confidence faces a number of pitfalls when we interact with women. The most common of these is generally other guys. Girls often base their entire relationship theories around the fact that we guys are far too jealous for our own good. We tend to go to extraordinary lengths to protect what's ours — and women are no exception.

Oddly enough, women don't *like* being considered our property and they realize that the idea of them hanging out with other dudes rubs us about the same way as a cheese grater would rub our scrotum.

Most women worth their salt therefore know that the quickest way to rob us of our confidence is to spend time with some other buyer.

> It takes a considerable amount of confidence to set aside our naturally jealous tendencies, but the results are instantaneous.

The best way to handle a wayward mama? Allow her the *illusion* of freedom. Let her frolic — if you're doing your job correctly, she'll always come back.

When her ploy of instigated jealousy fails, she will feel as though you don't find her sexually attractive or intellectually stimulating or whatever and will work hard to prove otherwise, thus boosting your confidence.

Funny how that works, huh?

Despite its effectiveness, the illusion of freedom is rarely allowed. Though they act confident, most guys demand absolute loyalty from their girlfriend and often have issue with affairs as innocent as girls' night out. It takes a considerable amount of confidence to set aside our naturally jealous tendencies, but the results are instantaneous.

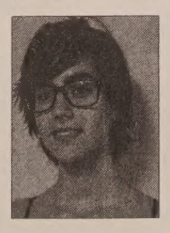
When a guy stops constantly monitoring a girl and keeping tabs on her, he weakens the foundations of her confidence. She will think that, perhaps, she has done something wrong and will do her best to make it up to you.

She will think that you no longer care for her and work extra hard — and extra sluttily — to keep you interested and aroused. She will no longer have you (and your confidence) in a vice grip. Let her gallivant about and be free. You'll thank yourself later.

Conquering the vicious confidence cycle and, in turn, beating the confidence game is not easy. In some ways, it is entirely against our nature and incredibly uncomfortable. But a lack of confidence, to any degree, is a silver bullet against attractiveness, especially if a guy wants to be competitive.

Remember: It's all about the *illusion* of freedom. Have the balls to let a girl have that and the girl will let you have her.

Brand-obsessed: Better quality clothing or college-friendly prices?



Amanda Jean **Boyle**
The Brick Runway

My name is Amanda and I am addicted to brands. Perhaps the more popularly used term is "brand whore." But it's true: I fall hard for the allure of a name.

Marc Jacobs, YSL, Prada, Louis Vuitton — I love them all. I don't think I'll ever grow out of the excitement of opening up my very own sleek and clean shoebox with the name strategically stamped on the top. And I know I'm not the only one.

When I was younger, the thrill had to be achieved in small ways: My mother bought Chance by Chanel and I snagged the small paper bag she had carried it home in. That wasn't just any paper bag, it was a shiny black bag graced with those double interlocking C's.

Of course, it's not just the presentation and fancy wrappings. There is an undeniable quality with the higher brand names.

While I might like J. Crew or American Apparel, they could never compare with how light and soft a silk 3.1 Phillip Lim shirt feels against the skin.

The cult of the name is exciting, but dangerous, because so much of it is the paper bag that holds your purchase and the tingling feeling that comes from name recognition.

That's why, after I perfume-shopped last week (no purchase, I'm still contemplating different scents), I took the two Viktor & Rolf paper testers on which I'd sprayed Mega and Flowerbomb.

The large, white, thick-papered squares with a raised, wax seal-detail center and Viktor & Rolf printed in strong black letters underneath were immediately tacked to my bulletin board.

The truly dangerous thing about being addicted to brands is that every time a purchase tempts me, I must step back and think, "Am I buying this because I like it, or am I buying it because it's Comme des Garçons?"

You have to be careful not to be blinded by a name. It gets worse, especially for someone college-aged but certainly also for our older counterparts, when brands enter sales or thrift stores.

You not only have a designer name, but you are paying considerably less for it.

Then there are all sorts of justifications. "You see, this is a great deal, this dress is usually over $500 but I bought it for just about $100."

The problem with sales is that they make you think that by saving $25 or $100 on a piece of clothing, you're being a smart shopper.

But if you're only buying it because it's on sale, then you should not buy it at all.

This saves you all that money and you are walking around with a full wallet instead of something you only vaguely liked.

I've always said that you shouldn't buy something just because it's cheap, even if it's "just $14!"

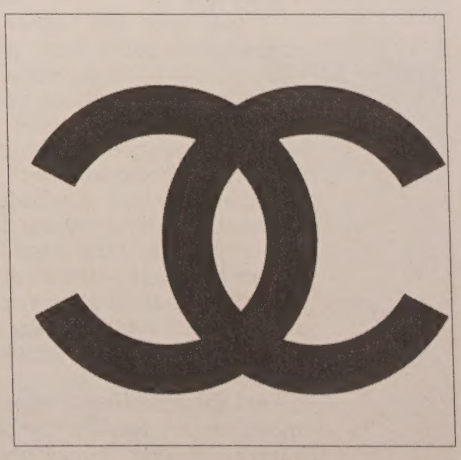
All those $14 purchases can add up and eventually even prevent you from buying the $150 purchase that would have really meant something.

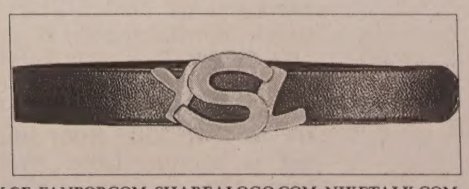
My own recovery is coming along well — I am learning to live in harmony with my love of brands.

When I am able to separate my actual personal taste from the bedazzlement of a fancy name, I realize that I would never ever wear one of the Marc by Marc Jacobs Miss Marc Ts (phew, that's a mouthful) — a T-shirt with a goofy cartoon illustration of girls with large eyes.

I might even admit that I actually found the Chanel Spring 2010 Show quite boring.







CLOCKWISE: COURTESY OF FANPOP.COM, SHAREALOGO.COM, NIKETALK.COM,
Can you name all the labels above? If you can, you might just be a brand whore.

Need help fighting your fashion addiction? Contact Amanda at brick.runway@jhunewsletter.com *for moral support*

THE JOHNS HOPKINS
NEWS-LETTER
PUBLISHED SINCE 1896 BY THE STUDENTS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

EDITORIAL

Taking the Science out of Politics

In a press release about the Commerce, Justice & Science Appropriations Bill, Senator Thomas Coburn (R-OK) detailed his proposed amendment to, "prohibit the National Science Foundation [NSF] from wasting federal research funding on political science projects." Coburn is recommending that the more than $112 million currently given to political science research be reallocated to, "supporting practical science… [such as] biology, chemistry, geology and physics."

This page loves BME and biophysics as much as any Hopkins student, but it is nonetheless offended by the suggestion that political science research is a "waste" of federal funding. It is true, as Coburn is quick to point out, that political science research does not yield the life-saving technologies of the medical and biological fields. Yet many areas of science, such as research on subatomic particles or the possibility of oceans on Mars, do not have any promise for saving human lives in the next 30 years. Nonetheless, these projects, and many other like it that this page supports, are incredibly costly. Research of all kinds further human understanding of the universe. How is political science research any different?

If anything, by Coburn's own reasoning, political science research should be a greater fiscal priority because it studies human governance, which is the means to implementing the life-saving technologies that Coburn supports. Additionally, is it too obvious to point out that election-polling information and other relevant political studies, all collected and analyzed by political scientists, probably got Coburn where he is today?

Though this page feels it is unlikely that Coburn's amendment will actually pass into law, the issue is potentially important because it could impact Hopkins students, especially those in the political science department (some of whose professors conduct research with NSF funding and allow their Hopkins students to participate).

When lawmakers arbitrarily question the merit of any type of research solely as a result of budget concerns, they unwisely influence the views of their constituents. This page is fully aware that money for research is often scarce, but what will cutting $112 million from political science research really do other than slow important work? And why is Coburn content to leave the $325 million that the NSF allocates for social studies and economics intact even though he groups those subjects with political science in the first paragraph of his proposed amendment?

Coburn writes that, "The purpose of this amendment is not to restrict science, but rather to better focus scarce basic research dollars on the important scientific endeavors that can expand our knowledge of true science and yield breakthroughs and discoveries that can improve the human condition." Yet to improve the human condition, the human condition must first be fully understood. The four percent of NSF funds currently going toward political science research can only help this understanding.

If you disagree with this amendment, The News-Letter Editorial Board encourages you to contact your state senator and voice your opposition.

Editorial Observer: Logan Quinn

Hopkins Kicks Butts has been doing a lot of kicking lately. Kicking and screaming that is. They have been clamoring to the administration trying to get ashtrays moved farther away from buildings. They have been complaining that students smoking in front of classrooms is detrimental to their health. And they have succeeded in getting the University's ear on this obviously all-important issue — students smoking 40 feet away from buildings will definitely be less of a health risk than students smoking five feet away. But their aims do not stop there. No, the members of HKB are currently seeking an all-out ban on smoking on Homewood campus. First the campus, then the world!

If you think this sounds like communism you're not alone. Though HKB claims they got 800 signatures without breaking a sweat, anyone who has signed a petition for student government elections will remember how little we students take notice of what we are signing - especially if there is a free sticker involved. Most students I've talked to about this proposal have been staunchly against it, smokers and non-smokers alike.

Do I think HKB is a terrorist organization? No. On the contrary, I support the majority of their actions. In fact, I believe much of what the do is laudable. Their focus on helping people quit and doing community outreach programs that try to keep kids from smoking is commendable. And I agree that students shouldn't smoke directly outside of campus buildings and they should be compassionate towards their non-smoking peers. But this is going too far. Students shouldn't be allowed to smoke indoors. But outside? Come on. *Why not just send all the smokers to Gulags?*

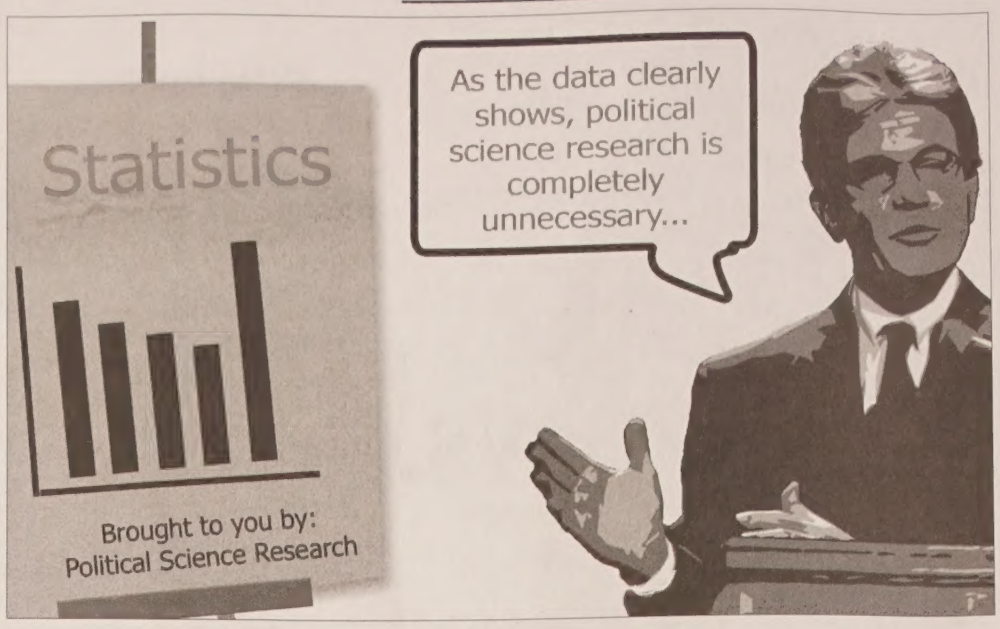
The ashtrays have become the *de facto* battle line for this issue. HKB has sought University help in moving these bins away from buildings. Smokers brave the elements to retrieve them and return them to their *rightful,* dry place. The war wages on. *And to the people in the trenches, I salute you. You fight a noble battle, and one day you will be able to tell your grandchildren of your heroic deeds.*

Look, I'm not trying to make light of the dangers of smoking. Everyone is aware of the potential health risks of smoking and of second-hand smoke. I got it. But should we really be making rules that force people with a particular vice into a five by five square where they are allowed to avail themselves of their God-given right to choose? And if we should, maybe we should round up the drinkers next. Followed by the people who pee on the toilet seat. Then maybe all Yankees fans.

I am a non-smoker. I hate the smell and I lose my breath when I walk by the clouds of smoke that surround these battle-worn ash trays. I hate the taste and residue it leaves on your breath. I will not date a smoker and, Captain Morgan willing, I will not make-out with a smoker again either. I have bought one pack of cigarettes in my life (it was for a friend who was craving and I owed him. I felt like a dirty enabler). I hope to never buy another.

However, if you continue to pursue this authoritarian agenda, you will leave me no choice. If this ban goes through I will take up smoking. I will sit on The Beach and smoke. I will stand outside of the lecture halls and smoke. I will stand outside Levering and smoke. And I will not pay a single fine. I don't want to do this, but I will not sit idly by and allow you to harass these students. HKB, my life is in your hands. Do what you think is right.

Anne Faber



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The ability to laugh, especially at ourselves, is an essential component of mental health. Satire can be a powerful vehicle for social criticism and may provide us with insights into our most cherished beliefs. Humor, however, can also be an instrument of cruelty and there are few of us who have not felt the sting of other people's efforts to be funny at our expense.

A good example of this was provided last week by the lead story in the October issue of Black and Blue Jay, entitled "Freshman Class Welcomed, Raped in First Night Debacle." This piece of satirical journalism depicted 1400 freshmen being attacked on Wyman quad by seniors who performed "4239 different counts of sexual assault" upon them. The writing contained in the article can best be described as sophomoric, but the real problem with this piece is that using an issue as volatile on college campuses as rape as the basis for humor is both unkind and dangerous in promoting casual acceptance of this crime.

College rape statistics are both horrifying and saddening. Nearly three-quarters of sexual assault victims know their assailant, making the most common form of sexual assault on campuses nationwide "date rape."

A study by Mary Koss from the University of Arizona found that 1 in 12 college men admitted to using some form of sexual aggression, but only 1 percent identified their behavior as criminal.

Here at Hopkins, the Sexual Assault Reponse Unit (SARU) works to counsel victims of sexual assault through our 24- hour hotline and raise awareness of the issue on campus. SARU last academic year received a record number of calls, a distressing trend for the Hopkins community. It is safe to assume that 1 in 4 women on this campus have been or will be victims of sexual assault.

It seems a questionable idea to publish something that trivializes their experiences and is hurtful to them. We would not expect, for example, a piece based on a racial or anti- Semitic paradigm to be published by Black and Blue Jay. (It should be noted that the humor magazine at Reed College in Oregon recently received unwanted national attention for suggesting that students at nearby Lewis and Clark had murdered and cremated all Jews on campus. So we're not alone in the outrage department.)

We are not advocates of censorship, nor do we imagine that our definition of what is humorous and what is not is universal. Nevertheless, we are all part of a community devoted to some level of civil discourse. If we silently tolerate those whose aim is to make fun of or belittle the life-altering crime of sexual assault, we have coarsened the free exchange of ideas that the university stands for.

This letter is not an attempt to enforce some standard of political correctness. It is an appeal to all of us to be aware that there are vulnerable people among us who do not outwardly manifest the lasting scars that rape inflicts on its victims. This is not funny.

— Sarah Colwell and Steph Cogen, Co-Directors of SARU

LETTERS POLICY

The Johns Hopkins News-Letter welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should not exceed 250 words. Letters must be delivered to the Gatehouse by Tuesday at 7 p.m. or emailed to *News.Letter@jhu.edu* for inclusion in that Thursday's issue. All letters received become property of the *News-Letter* and can not be returned. The *News-Letter* reserves the right to edit for space, grammar and clarity. Letters must include the name, address and telephone number of the author. Only one author's name may be included. Groups, teams and other organizations may not submit letters, only individuals. The *News-Letter* reserves the right to limit the number of letters printed.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS
NEWS-LETTER
PUBLISHED SINCE 1896 BY THE STUDENTS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
HTTP://WWW.JHUNEWSLETTER.COM

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF	Marie Cushing, Payal Patnaik
MANAGING EDITORS	Leah Mainiero, Lily Newman
PHOTOGRAPHY EDITORS	Angeli Bueno, Daniel Litwin
GRAPHICS EDITOR	Anne Faber
COPY EDITOR	Chloe Herman
MAGAZINE EDITORS	Anum Azam, Husain Danish
NEWS & FEATURES EDITORS	Laura Muth, Peter Sicher, Sarah Tan
OPINIONS EDITOR	Logan Quinn
LAYOUT EDITOR	Anne Kirwan
SPORTS EDITORS	Kat Baselice, Eric Goodman
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT EDITORS	Greg Sgammato, Christina Warner
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY EDITOR	Tiffany Ng, Ann Wang
CARTOONS EDITOR	Jane Yee
YOUR WEEKEND EDITOR	Ming Wen
ELECTRONIC EDITION EDITORS	Murat Bilgel

Photography Staff

Husain Danish, Ravi Desai, Mary Dzwonchyk, Eileen Huang, Mischa Lassow, German Om, John Prendergass, Will Shepherdson, Elaine Yu

Copy Staff

Diana Baik, Kelsey Miller

Graphics Staff

Justin Jones, Brian Shell, Ava Yap

BUSINESS BOARD

MARKETING MANAGER	Elliot Wehner
BUSINESS MANAGER	Max Spiegel
DISTRIBUTION STAFF	Marie Cushing, Logan Quinn

THE JOHNS HOPKINS NEWS-LETTER
The Gatehouse
(on the corner of N. Charles Street and Art Museum Drive)

The Johns Hopkins News-Letter is published every Thursday during the academic year by the students of The Johns Hopkins University with the exception of holidays, exam periods and vacations. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the editorial board. All submissions become property of the *News-Letter.*

Business hours are Mondays through Fridays, 1-5 p.m. The deadline for advertisements is 5 p.m. on the Tuesday before the Thursday of publication. The total circulation to the local campuses of Johns Hopkins (Homewood, Medical School and Hospital, Peabody), area colleges and the greater Baltimore region is 6,200.

©2008 *The Johns Hopkins News-Letter.* No material in this issue may be reproduced without the expressed written permission of the Editors-in-Chief.

Mailing Address:
Levering Suite 102
The Johns Hopkins University
3400 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218

Main Phone Number: (410) 516-6000
Business/Advertising: (410) 516-4228
Fax Number: (410) 516-6565
E-mail: *News.Letter@jhu.edu*
http://www.jhunewsletter.com

Opinions

With the exception of editorials, the opinions expressed here are those of the contributors. They are not necessarily those of The Johns Hopkins News-Letter.

My Dysfunctional Relationship with Reality Television

By LOGAN QUINN

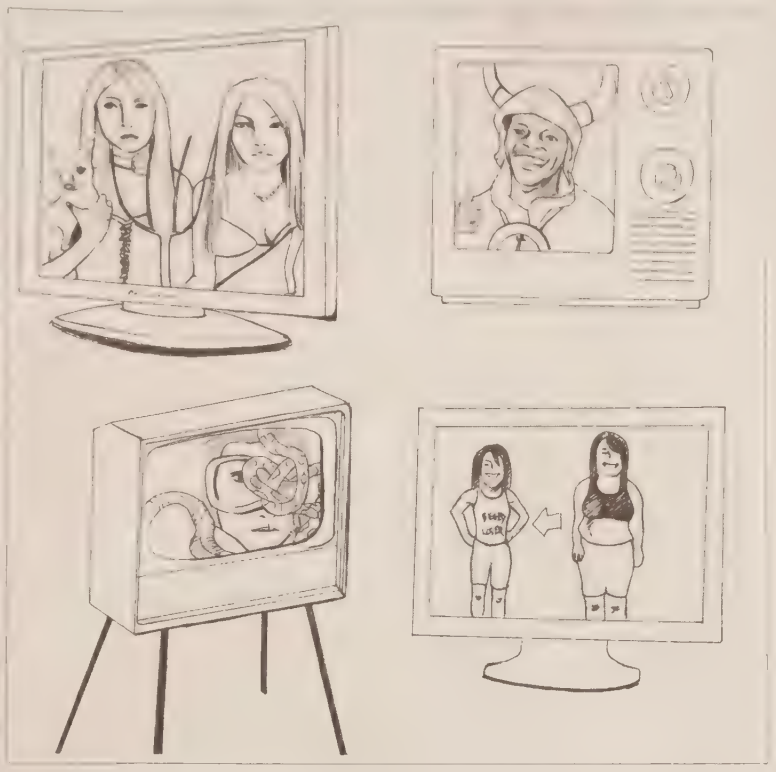
Thomas Hobbes believed life was "nasty, brutish and short." He believed man was in a constant state of war with other men around him and that each sought only his own selfish gain. And he had never even seen reality television.

Let me admit this at the outset: I watch reality TV. It's a guilty pleasure. I get swept up just like the 10 million other viewers when I watch *Survivor*. I like the physical competitions and the solitude of the island. I like that they have to survive on their own and that the program tests the contestants physically, mentally and emotionally. And ok, I like that they choose attractive women.

I'm acutely aware that 99 percent of it is fake and much of it is sketched out early on. You can't tell me they don't edit people to come across in a positive or negative light. Reality TV is still revenue-based and you had better believe that producers are testing for who screens well and who will generate viewers. But the 1 percent of the programs that is genuine allows us to gaze into the psyche of our shared culture more accurately than via any alternative medium. And that vision is frightening.

To illustrate my point, we'll use my favorite of these shows, *Survivor*. This is not only because of my personal preference; it is also because *Survivor* was the first reality show to test the waters of the programming and it remains the most popular show today. There are numerous substitutes: *Project Runway, Big Brother, The Biggest Loser* (which I just recently discovered wasn't about people who are losers), all the stuff on MTV and *Hell's Kitchen* are just a few examples of this now common genre. Still, *Survivor* was first and we should honor its position in the annals of television history.

The premise of the first season was that the participants would all be marooned on an island, where they would form a tribe and try to "survive" for 42 days. They weren't actually in any real danger, but they had to survive without the comforts of modern amenities. You could learn a lot about yourself while living on an island, fending for yourself and trying to work with a group to keep yourself fed and alive. As the tribe voted people off the island one by one, they seemed to be truly sorry that their companions were leaving. Here 16 people had come together to share a common goal and to show us all that people from different walks of life and with opposing lifestyles could coexist peaceable and even amicably together. Until it started getting close to the end. Then people manipulated and maneuvered to situate themselves in the best position to take home the million dollar prize. Subsequent seasons (I believe they are on season 19) have had their share of noble and ignoble players alike, but primarily what you see is the nasty, brutish nature of humanity being played out over a 16 week fall season. And I love it.



WENNING XU/GRAPHICS STAFF

Sort of. Because, at the same time, I cannot stand what has become of television: The inundation in tales of lies, deceit, betrayal and corruption is almost too much. How many times on a reality show has the hero been bested by the villain, or worse, become the villain himself? Too many for me.

Besides, none of these shows are actually meant to be true social commentaries. Aaron Sorkin and David Simon would kill the guy who came up with reality television if they had the chance. It's a genre that makes us brainless, dumb and desensitized. And when a show does come around that actually challenges us to think and to interact with what we are watching, people are repulsed. They just want to be mindlessly entertained.

For example, Sorkin's most recent brainchild, and a pretty good critique on the state of network television, *Studio 60 on the Sunset Strip*, was cut short because of low viewership. The network, NBC, replaced it with another season of *Fear Factor* or some similar such nonsense. We're not getting *The West Wing* on network television anymore, and even on HBO we probably won't see something like *The Wire* again anytime soon. We're back to baseless dumb comedy that either lacks a message or presents it in such an obvious manner that Cletus the slack-jawed yokel from *The Simpsons* would have no problem picking up on it. We're at a place where *30 Rock* and *The Office* are winning more awards than any other show. Two humorous shows, but also two shows without gravitas.

Reality television has led us to this place. *American Idol*? *The Bachelor*? Come on. We're living vicariously through people who are just like us.

I like *Survivor*. Some nights I like to be entertained without having to think. But not every night. And not at this price.

Logan Quinn is a senior public health major from Honolulu, Hi. He is the opinions editor for The News-Letter.

Protect Your Children: The Gays are Marryin'

Steve Iannelli

I'm a little ashamed of Maine and Washington State right now.

Next week's elections will see two major civil rights battles in two distant corners of our country. In Maine, Proposition One looks to repeal a state law which granted gay couples the right to marry. In Washington, Referendum 71 could lead to a repeal of the "everything-but-marriage" law which gave gay couples all of the rights and benefits associated with marriage without the word itself.

The last two years have seen an immense amount of activity in the area of civil marriage. Several states, suddenly aware of the existence of the 14th Amendment, have realized that they may not "deny any person within [their] jurisdiction equal protection of the law" nor "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." There have been highs and lows for the gay rights movement, but the trends have generally been in their favor. Yet now, as Obama continues to delay action on controversial policies like Don't Ask Don't Tell, activists are beginning to feel some pressure.

Polls in Maine are currently showing a small lead in the support for gay rights, but as California showed in 2008, anything can happen come November. The 'Yes on One' campaign that looking to repeal equal marriage rights is funded primarily by the National Organization for Marriage (NOM) and the Catholic Church (I have yet to receive a response to my letter asking how the $529,666 they donated to the campaign will ultimately be used to clothe the naked or care for the sick — Matthew 25:36-40). The campaign has aired commercials over the past several months warning parents that gay marriage will lead to the repeal of their church's tax exempt status, the legal requirement that their religion marry homosexuals and mandatory lessons about homosexuality in second grade public school classrooms. Boston College Law Professor Scott Fitzgibbon predicts a, "flood of lawsuits against individuals, small businesses and religious groups." His evidence? Certainly not his home state of Massachusetts, where the Massachusetts Discrimination Law Reporter has identified zero cases of the nature he describes since 2004, the year civil marriage was granted to homosexuals in the state.

Washington State is seeing a stronger lead for the supporters of domestic partnerships and thankfully it appears that the referendum will pass, thus guaranteeing homosexual couples the benefits associated with marriage.

This has not stopped the opponents of equal rights from showing their true colors, however. In a vibrant display of unjustifiable fear, state Sen. Val Stevens (R — Wash.), whose website says "Protecting Citizens [sic] Rights" in all caps directly below her name, wrote the following to the supporters of "Protect Marriage Washington," a campaign looking to reject the referendum: "Could this be the final battle? Are the homosexuals finally going to take control of our culture and push their depraved lifestyle on our children and families?" Protect Marriage Washington then completely ignored the Establishment Clause and aired an ad which, after reminding voters that, "In the beginning . . . God formed man, and he made a woman and brought her unto the man," urged them to "protect their children" by rejecting the bill which, "violates God's mandate."

Why do so many ads mention 'protecting children' when 20 years of studies have shown that gay parenting has, "no emotional health effects" on children and leads them to "show more empathy for social diversity?" Why do so many opponents fear the negative effects on society when 92 percent of polled Iowans said that the legalization of gay marriage in their state has had 'no effect' on their lives? Why are churches and small businesses warning of lawsuits when the state with the longest history of gay marriage has shown not a single legal battle against them?

Although the political struggle in Maine has a higher profile and a less certain outcome than in Washington, it is the battle in Washington that truly speaks volumes about the opponents of gay marriage. Anyone familiar with the issue has heard the phrase 'redefining marriage' thrown around in debate, and each side has made their stance clear about the institution of marriage and the meaning of the word. Yet the struggle in Washington is not about marriage. It is about civil rights. An approval of Referendum 71 does not grant homosexual couples the right to civil marriage — it merely grants them the benefits associated with it. The term 'marriage' will remain between a man and a woman. "God's mandate" will not change in any way. So why the objection?

The fight in Washington shows that opposition to gay marriage really is not about the marriage; it is about the legalization and legitimation of hate. It is about bigotry. It is about fear. It is about singling out a group of citizens as 'second-class' and keeping them that way. It is about maintaining a theocratic control over the norms of society — the same control that fuels the debates over abortion, stem-cell research, evolution, sex education, contraception and countless other social issues. The opponents of gay marriage are painfully oblivious to the fact that they are showing the country exactly what motivates their fierce rejection of homosexuality: hate.

Hopefully, Maine's Proposition One will fail and Washington's Referendum 71 will pass. In due time, the legal battles of California will expose Proposition Eight as an unconstitutional violation of the equality guaranteed by the 14th Amendment, and ultimately every state will realize that gay marriage is not about redefining a term, granting anyone special rights, or destroying religious freedom. Legalizing gay marriage is about civil rights, and if we as Americans are to say that our country stands for equality and justice, then it must be done.

Steve Iannelli is a senior mechanical engineering major from Haddon Heights, N.J.

Obama's War on Fox News

Saumya Gurbani

Even before President Obama was sworn into office, there was a visible tension between the infant administration and the monolithic Fox News network. Fox is known for its conservative team of anchors who tend to be somewhat critical of the liberal Obama Presidency. The White House has retaliated in a passive manner over the last few months by giving interviews with the President to other, "friendlier" news networks, ignoring requests for appearances on Fox programs, etc.

Yet earlier this month, in a highly unsuitable move for an Administration trying to unite the opposing parties of the nation, the White House declared war against the network. White House representative Anita Dunn spoke out on CNN without subtlety and announced this assault on Fox News: "Let's not pretend they're a news network."

To put it short, Fox is now Public Enemy Number One.

Obama has been the media's golden boy since well before he took office in January. The media outlets, with the exception of Fox News, has tended to lean more liberal than conservative, which is nothing new, and Republicans know that they are taken with a grain of salt.

But Obama has set new records as not only a highly publicized politician, but even as a full-blown celebrity. It's not only his stance on health care that matters; we also care about what's on his NCAA bracket.

Granted, we may be in a much more connected world than even the days of the 1990s, but the amount of publicity that Obama is getting is on the high end of the spectrum. The media masses gloat over him, champion him as America's savior. He will cure the economy, fix health care and education, reform every aspect of social life that was built up in the tyrannical Bush era. Oh yes, and crush any media outlet that stands to oppose him.

Saumya Gurbani is a sophomore Biomedical Engineering major from Fullerton, Calif.

The White House's attack on Fox News is a testament to the unhealthy extent to which Obama is revered by the mainstream media. Passive avoidance of Fox's reporters is one thing, but going out directly and blacklisting the entire organization is, as one *Baltimore Sun* article mentioned, almost about to cross a line into a violation of the First Amendment.

The Glenn Becks of the world, or at least of the democratic world, have the right to state their opinions about what's going on. And granted, let's be honest, Glenn Beck perhaps takes it a bit too far in his shows, but he has the right to do so.

Fox News, though more conservative than your typical news outlet, still has the Constitutional right to air its journalism. A direct attack by the Presidency on this matter, calling out Fox News is, like the *Sun* said, almost an attack on the entire institution upon which the press is based.

Americans and people worldwide criticized the Bush Administration's support of anti-terrorism initiatives, such as the Patriot Act, which had elements of privacy infringement in them. The media certainly made sure that the average person knew that his/her telephone calls and e-mails could be tracked by Big Brother Bush. That was 2005's rule apparently.

In 2009, the new Administration can leave Fox News out of press events and almost breach the First Amendment, but expect that the mainstream media will still support it. Fox News may be enraged, but who cares? It's the one black sheep of the crowd, and with enough support from the other news corporations, its voice will not be heard or taken seriously.

Who or what is to blame for this whole mess? Is it Obama's administration, which is slowly changing from "Yes We Can" to "Yes, I Will Make You?" Except for this outburst against Fox News, I would say no. Strongly no.

The real culprit is the mainstream media's fawning over the President. All of the news corporations treat Obama as a celebrity. With everyone gloating over Obama's achievements and the change he is bringing — and honestly, he is doing quite a good job in the first few months of his term — any opposing viewpoint has to be fairly strong in order to even be heard.

The criticism that Fox sometimes goes too far is fair enough; but going one step beyond what is considered the norm is also the only way a single entity can stick out amongst the tide going against it. The loud are heard, the quiet are silenced.

Since the White House blacklisted Fox News, Fox has seen a near 20 percent increase in viewership. Some would call this ironic. To me, it makes sense. Fox News has to stick out in order to be heard, and the White House has ensured that Fox will stick out.

On the surface, this has become a war between the White House and Fox News. At a deeper level, it is really about how strong the mainstream media has grown. Strong enough, it seems, to threaten or force out opposition.

One glimmer of hope comes out of all this confrontation. Many of the mainstream media actually supported Fox News in light of these events. Despite their differences with the Glenn Beck monolith, they agree on principle that every news corporation has the right to present its journalism, biased or not.

Artist's Corner

Ava Yap



PAID ADVERTISEMENTS



The Johns Hopkins News-Letter



...dazed and confused since 1896.

www.jhunewsletter.com

MILTON S. EISENHOWER SYMPOSIUM 2009

RNC Chairman **Michael Steele** &
Youngest Congressman **Aaron Schock**





Michael Steel and Aaron Schock November 5th, 8 PM

Thursday, November 5

Free at Shriver Hall
on the Homewood Campus
Doors Open at 7:30 PM

For more information, please visit
www.jhu.edu/mse
or email mse@jhu.edu

The Johns Hopkins News-Letter

The B Section

Your Weekend • Arts & Entertainment • Cartoons • Science & Technology • Sports

October 29, 2009

Here Comes Halloween...



How scary is paranormal activity? B4

Check out the best Halloween events in Baltimore. B2

Phillies Phanatics and Yankee Faithful gear up for the fall classic. B11

YOUR WEEKEND OCT. 29 - NOV. 1

Baltimore Events



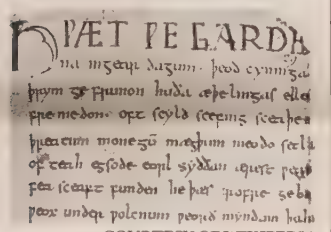
COURTESY OF MAX'S TAPHOUSE

Thursday

Quiz-a-ma-jig Trivia Night
9 p.m.
Max's Taphouse, 737 S. Broadway
Held in the upstairs bar of Max's Taphouse, prizes are given to both the winning AND losing teams. If you'd like to win a Miller Lite "pimp cup," either try to lose, or win. Both methods work!

Dracula
7 p.m.
Theatre Project, 45 W. Preston St.
danceRINK presents a unique dance/theatrical experience based on the classic Halloween tale by Bran Stoker and adapted from the 1938 radio-play starring Orson Welles.

Beowulf
8 p.m.
St Mary's Outreach Center, 3900 Roland Ave.
Baltimore Shakespeare Festival is kicking off Shakescare II, a series of solo performances to mark Halloween, with a two-night stand of Charlie Bethel's one-man version of the Old English epic poem.



COURTESY OF WIKIPEDIA

Friday

Baltimore Halloween Critical Mass
7 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Washington Monument, Baltimore.
Join other costumed riders for a safe, fun, and friendly ride through the streets of Baltimore. Lights, costumes, helmets recommended.

Saturday

Joe Squared Halloween Show
Join Joe Squared as we celebrate Halloween by bringing dead acts to life! Music starts around 9:30: Shakedown Suite - live Grateful Dead covers, Frontwise - Performing a set of covers from dead musicians, Mark Whiskey & The Sours -
Baltimore's Dedicated Tribute to Johnny Cash

Monthly Birdwalk
8 a.m.
Patterson Park
Join Audubon for a birdwalk through Patterson Park! Meet at the fountain near the Pagoda. Meet your neighbors and learn something about birds! Call Audubon if you need binoculars 410-558-BIRD.

Sunday

Medusa's Daughter: Today's Heroine In Graphic Novels
3 p.m.
Walter's Art Museum
Don't miss this lecture with author Jonathon Scott Fuqua and Artist/graphic novel illustrator Steven Parke. The reception and book-signing features Fuqua and Parke discussing Medusa's Daughter. Designed and published simultaneously as a novel, graphic novel, and book for children with learning challenges, the narrative features a teenage girl--a 1970s version of the Greek villain, Medusa--shackled in servitude in a sideshow. Members free; non-members $10; students $5*

Concerts

Sonar

Friday:
Main Stage —
98 Rock Presents Hollywood Undead & Atreyu: Eescape the Fate : The Sleeping /// The Vatos Locos Tour!!
Club Stage —
Junior Boys : Woodhands : Terror Pigeon Dance Revolt

Saturday:
Main Stage —
Halloween Party with Lotus with special guests Big in Japan (feat. members of Lake TSrout) : The Egg
Club Stage —
Taxlo Halloween with Nordastrom : Taxlo DJ's : Rah Rah Replica (Bikini Kill) : VBS : Hollywood : Black Coffee (Black Flag) : Youth of Today

Ottobar

Friday:
The Charm City Roller Girls Present The Bruiser's Ball Monster Prom! featuring Hollowboy, Survivors Of Camp Crystal Lake and Ggnarly Rueage.

Saturday:
The Old West Haunted Saloon Polkadot Cadaver Halloween Jamboree! with Eat Your Neighbors, Tears of Mars, Pfisters and Karen Page

A Rocky Horror Halloween Picture Show

You will need Toast, Spray bottles, a deck of cards and a lot of newspaper. Or not, because then it gets too complicated However, if you're looking for fun on your Thursday night, might I recommend the showing of The Rocky Horror Picture Show?

I know, science people: You don't know what that is. I'll be more than happy to tell you.

Around Halloween, and always at midnight, theaters across the country drop onto their silver screens the acid trip that is The Rocky Horror Picture Show.

And you too can take part in this psychedelic experience tonight at the Arenello Theatre right before the witching hour of 11:50 p.m..

If you are a guy, simply strap on some leather chaps, slap on some black lipstick and put on a leather vest and you are the Transsexual from Transylvania ready for action.

If you are still confused, a brief plot summary of the movie might help. Barry Bostwick and a very young Susan Sarandon (no, her nose is still messed up) get lost and their car's tire goes flat

They must find help inside a spooky castle conveniently located in front of them and stocked with mal-shaped servants like Riff-Raff, the humpbacked butler and a cross-dressing Tim Curry, who plays the whacked Dr. Frank N. Furter. Thus Suse and Bare enter a musical malfunction of mysterious proportions and they must find their way out.



COURTESY OF WWW.YOUAINTNOPICASSO.COM

If that were the whole story, then The Rocky Horror Picture Show would simply be a terrible movie. But no, it is a terrible movie with a cult following. Thus it has become an interactive musical on par with The Sound of Music.

Except better, because instead of just singing along and dressing up, you sing along, dress up, dance and use spray bottles during the rain scene.

When songs like The Time Warp start playing on the big screen, you get up in the aisles and dance right along with the actors. After it is all said and done, everyone has made a gigantic fool of themselves and has had more fun than the size of their foolishness. Just remember: It's just a jump to the left and then a step to the right.

—*Michael Ferrante*

DIEGO'S HALLOWEEN PLAYLIST



Major Lazer
By Major Lazer



Scientist Rids the World of the Evil Curse of Campires
By Scientist



The New Moon Original Soundtrack

MOVIE SHOWING

ABBOT AND COSTELLO MEET FRANKENSTEIN

Saturday, Oct.31 Noon (Kids are free this show only);
Monday, Nov. 2 — 7PM. @ Charles Theatre
(410) 727-FILM or *http://www.thecharles.com* for showtimes



COURTESY OF WWW.IMDB.COM

Bar of the Week: Kooper's Tavern



COURTESY OF FLICKR

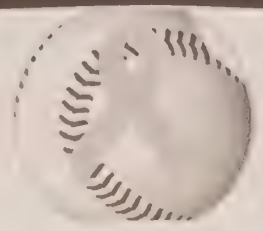
22 MOVIES GUARANTEED TO SCARE THE LIVING DAYLIGHTS OUT OF YOU (AND YOUR FRIENDS)



COURTESY OF WWW.IMDB.COM

The Shining	*Bug*
The Silence of the Lambs	*The Stepfather*
The Exorcist	*The Thing*
The Unholy	*Zombi*
Halloween	*IT*
The Haunting	*The Amityville Horror*
The Omen	*Salem's Lot*
Poltergeist	*Alien*
A Nightmare on Elm Street	*The Awakening*
Carrie	*Don't Look Now*
The Blair Witch Project	*The Vanishing*

On Campus Events



COURTESY OF ANNE FABER

Thursday

Save Second Base & Don't Forget First
8 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Nolan's on 33rd

Show your support and love for baseball by watching Game 2 of the World Series, and get a souvenir, buy a raffle ticket, or buy some cookies, pretzels, or cupcakes. Raffles and trivia games for prizes like O's tickets in the owners box and iTunes gift cards will be given out. All proceeds will go to the Breast Cancer Society and ALS Association. Event hosted by Phi Delta Theta, Phi Mu, and Senior Class Council.

Pumpkin Painting with Alpha Phi
4 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Freshman Quad
Come out and meet the sisters of Alpha Phi while they paint pumpkins for charity



COURTESY OF WWW.IMDB.COM

Thursday Night Screenings in Mergenthaler
11 p.m.
Mergenthaler 111
Presented by JHU Film Society: "Rebellious Youth" film series. This week: The Shining

Friday

Ugliest Clown Pie Throwing Contest
1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Freshmen Quad
Each clown will have a jar and students can vote for the ugliest clown by placing dollar bills or loose change in a clown's jar. There will be two winners, one who has the most in the jar at the end of the event and the one who gets the most pies in the face! The funds raised here will help Clowning Around Baltimore visit children at nearby hospitals and help bring Patch Adams to speak at Hopkins.

Sash Masti
Shriver Hall
7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
ASH, South Asian Society at Hopkins, presents the Fall show, SASH MASTI. Performances by Hopkins Hareepa, JHU Shakti, JHU JOSH, JHU Kranti, BranMu, a special Hip-Hop Act, UPENN DHAMAKA, and other special performances!

Rocky Horror Picture Show
11:50 p.m. - 2:30 a.m.
Arellano Theatre
Bring your friends, our friends, and random strangers you just met. Just leave your morals and social hang ups behind

Saturday

Screenwriting Seminar with Marc Lapadula
9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Hodson Hall
This one-day seminar will provide participants with a foundation in the elements of screenwriting (story and character development, screenplay format, pacing, cinematic dialogue) to begin writing their own screenplays. $50 fee includes a full screenplay manuscript and course packet. RSVP to writingprogram@jhu.edu, or 202-452-1927

Arts & Entertainment

Thoat Culture keeps it cozy with 24-hour Show

By HSIA-TING CHANG
Staff Writer

This past Saturday, students braved the rain and cold to attend Throat Culture's annual 24-hour Experiment at the Arellano Theatre. After all, why not? What's not to like about spending the night with friends, laughing at dirty jokes and wicked jabs at longtime Hopkins institutions?

Despite the rain, the atmosphere at the Theatre was cozy and intimate, magnified by the low lights of the theatre. Everyone seemed to know someone in the cast and the ambiance reflected this, with a number of callouts and conversations.

Even a few proud parents gazed on as their children performed in front of diehard fans.

The idea behind the 24-hour Experiment is simple: Followers of the Facebook group posted prompts during the week preceding the show.

Throat Culture performers read their prompts Friday at 8 p.m. and spent the next 24 hours brainstorming, writing and rehearsing their sketches.

In the end, they managed a total of 12 acts. Their productivity did not go unrewarded: Everyone, including president Richard Zheng and directors Andrew Yip and Luke Mayhew, managed a few hours of sleep.

At showtime, Arellano Theatre was almost completely packed. There were few seats to be found as friends and family mingled before the show.

Most of the attendees were in high spirits — some drunk on the loose, irreverent humor and others drunk on, well, the other kind of spirits.

Junior Andrew Yip and senior Erica Bauman started the show off with a series of quick-paced rhyming couplets and dirty limericks that set the crowd laughing.



MISCHA LASSOW/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER
Senior Eric Levitz takes shots of Jack as a misanthrope version of sophomore Jake Appet at Throat Culture's 24-Hour Show.

The humor that Throat Culture adopted was a combination of fast-tempo pop culture riffs and nerd-chic comedy. Performers were just as likely to take a jab at Sarah Jessica Parker (the eternal question: Does anyone find her attractive?) as they were to make fun of themselves.

A few sketches fell flat — due, perhaps, to the nature of the prompts, which straddled the spectrum of completely arbitrary to weirdly specific — but for the most part, the performers pulled off a very convincing show.



MISCHA LASSOW/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER
Throat Culture performed skits from ideas suggested by other students on Facebook.

Both newcomers and veterans of the group performed and, while the seniors certainly shone, freshmen were allowed their time in the spotlight as well.

Freshman Andy Weld had an entire prompt dedicated to him, with the resulting random, but hilarious sketch simply titled "Yay Andy!"

Among the best of the group performances was a sketch developed, written and acted by sophomore Luke Mayhew.

Joining him on stage, freshman Chris DiGregorio played an unwilling participant when their haunted *Mortal Kombat* game demanded a show of affection from the boys.

The sexual tension mounted as Mayhew blindly followed the game's directions, and the scene culminated with a flying tackle that became a kiss.

The audience responded rambunctiously, catcalling and wolf whistling with understandable enthusiasm.

Other sketches that stood out included an act poking fun at the FFC's lunch ladies, which certainly got the crowd laughing.

Ever wondered why those noble women often sported mustaches? Throat Culture's answer included a creepy manager, three perplexed cafeteria workers, matza and an age-old curse akin to the story of Adam and Eve.

The group also made fun of student activities, such as studying on the D-level of the MSE Library.

Sophomore Emily Sucher played tour guide for freshman Hannah Jiam, using a creaky voice and brandishing a staff of what looked like pipe metal.

Resembling a female Gandalf, ominous and hunched, she warned her charge of the dangers of studying.

"There are monsters on D-level," she told the charmingly innocent Jiam. To prove it, she left a book filled with test answers on a the floor. Almost immediately, Digregrio snatched it up, hissing, "It's mine, my precious!"

Everything was subject to Throat Culture's particular brand of humor. Performers mocked Hollywood and the school and even dedicated an entire sketch to digging at sophomore Jake Appet, who is not affiliated with the group.

Senior Eric Levitz portrayed Appet by stuffing marshmallow squares in his mouth, taking straight shots of Jack Daniels, fighting with his friend and touching himself in public.

The teasing was all done with cheeky comments directed straight at Appet, who was sitting in the front row, taking the ribbing with good humor.

The show lasted only an hour and a half but definitely provided a good time, buoyed by a lot of laughter. If the humor was ever too random — see "Yay Andy!" — or too pointed — see "Jake Appet" — it was easily excusable. The 12 sketches were produced in a mere 24 hours, after all.

Nevertheless, the audience went away happily and the hall outside the theatre was crammed full of people and congratulations. Spirits were high, buoyed by quick wit and smart comment, and the performers of Throat Culture could count the night a success.

Centerstage performs Wilde's classic comedy

By KELSEY MILLER
Staff Writer

With so much of our modern entertainment consisting of sitcoms, our society owes a debt, in a way, to the original master of such situational wit and banter, Oscar Wilde, and his arguably most popular play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*. This unapologetically entertaining show is playing through Nov. 8 at Centerstage Theater, and the production is a fresh take on an old favorite.

The stage opens to actor Luke Robertson, portraying dandy Algernon Moncrieff, sitting at the piano and casually playing a tune. His first interactions are with his butler Lane (Bill Kux), whose humor was stiff, but wry — convincingly servile, but also effortlessly funny. Although Kux, who also played the second butler Merriman, had fewer lines, he played each one to its full comedic potential.

In short order, the play introduces Jack Worthing (Ben Huber), who has been going by the name of Ernest, in order to have some freedom from his life in the country, where he is guardian to an 18-year old girl, Cecily Cardew, played by Nicole Lowrance. If you don't know the plot of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, this is about where it gets too complicated to satisfactorily explain.

Robertson and Huber quickly set the affected, but dynamically hilarious and youthful tone of the play. Algernon, immune to the constraints of etiquette, bounces his wit off of the uptight Jack, relishing moments when he can tease his friend. However, Robertson also lets his character laugh at himself at times, adding to his charm and likability.

The character of Lady Bracknell, or Aunt Augusta, was played by Laurence O'Dwyer in drag, a casting decision described as simply giving the part to the right actor.

According to theater dramaturg Gavin Witt, the part of Lady Bracknell has been played by a man in a number of other productions of the play, although in this case, the effect was not as "campy" as it might have been. O'Dwyer, who was recently called "Best Actor" for 2009 by *Baltimore Magazine*, was especially comedic, although casually so rather than forcefully.

Especially ironic lines were reinforced with a wave of the hand, looking for affirmation, which came in the form of laughter from the audience. Overall, O'Dwyer just seemed to be having fun, and it was infectious.

Actress Gretchen Hall played the adorable and silly Gwendolyn Fairfax, who is forbidden by Lady Bracknell to accept Jack's hand in marriage. Although the inflection in her delivery was sometimes hard to follow, her exaggerated and enthusiastic performance was effectively hilarious.

Once the setting moves to the countryside, her counterpart, the engaging, petulant character Cecily enters the plot. She is a contrast to her uptight teacher, Miss Prism (Carmen Roman), and her

See *CENTERSTAGE*, page B5



COURTESY OF CENTERSTAGE
Luke Robertson and Nicole Lowrance get cozy in *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Halloween comes a week early with the Great Lantern Festival and Parade

By GREG SGAMMATO
Arts & Entertainment Editor

When you think of Baltimore, "whimsical" isn't the first word that comes to mind. For Halloween, though, even Charm City can become quite festive. A week before the costumed masses were to descend upon Fells Point, Patterson Park played host to the 10th Annual Great Halloween Lantern Festival and Parade.

The Festival was a collaborative effort between Baltimore-based groups. One such organization is the Creative Alliance, a local group that serves to support Baltimore artists, spread awareness and support about the arts in general and organize artistic events. The Creative Alliance opened the Patterson, an arts center in which most of their events are held, in 2003.

Although the date of the Festival was pushed from Saturday to Sunday due to rain, the size and quality of the festival was not diminished in any way. Before nightfall, Patterson Park was bustling with activities, with rows of booths selling a variety of treats, goodies and services.

The Festival featured the usual culinary fare, and because Bluebird Coffee and Magic Hat sponsored the event, a thirsty Festival-goer never had to look very far for an eye-opener, or any alternative beverages.

Local businesses, too, took advantage of the large gathering of Baltimoreans. Blue Star Realty, the Loading Dock and Baltimore's Finest Row Homes all had booths in Patterson Park.

Hayrides and lantern-making workshops created an atmosphere of excitement and constant movement. Similarly, crowds of locals — many consisting of children accompanied by parents — generated an air of anticipation leading up to the parade.

Then, at last, it was 7:30 p.m. As the crowd murmured and yelled — depending on how drunk the respective members were — a low drumming could be heard in the distance. The percussion grew louder and louder until an enormous form emerged from the crowd — members of the Rhythm Workers Union, strung together by an 8-foot-tall apparatus that held their drums as they played.



COURTESY OF WWW.MANYMOUTHS.ORG
Sunday's Great Halloween Lantern Festival consisted of both professional artists and local Baltimoreans sporting their unique creations.

With the advent of these drummers, the parade began. For the next 15 minutes, Tim Burton was directing Baltimore.

Boys and girls, draped in white feathers and sporting black leotards, led the procession from atop their stilts. Artists held a variety of artwork above their heads. Some of these constructs were creatures, some were symbols or likenesses of buildings, but all were lit by an inner light source. This was the ""lantern" portion of the Festival: Everyone in the Parade had to hold an object illuminated by an inner light.

Holding a lantern, however, was the only criterion for entering the Parade. As a result, the procession was not limited to professional artists or members of specific organizations but rather encompassed anyone who wanted to participate.

While the Parade featured open entry, the show still belonged to those professional artists who built their own sculptures-turned-lanterns. The Parade was, in many ways, a scaled-down, macabre version of Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade.

As the parade came to a close, those who lasted out the night were treated to a "Magic Lantern Show," put on by Molly Ross. Ross is the director of Nana Projects, Inc., a group consisting of self-proclaimed "visual alchemists" and lanterneers.

The Show was entitled "Eureka" and loosely followed the plot of Edgar Allen Poe's nonfiction work of the same name. Ross employed puppets and projectors to create the story, which appeared on a large screen towards the middle of the gathering.

The Parade was undoubtedly a notable achievement for everyone involved. Hard work and planning — with a little inspiration — has let the Festival and Parade blossom over the last 10 years.

What made the experience phenomenal, though, was not the technical aspect of the event, but rather the ambiance that the Parade created. It's not often that a parade, party or festival can affect its members on an ethereal level. For just a moment, though, both kids and adults who frequented the Festival and Parade knew exactly what Halloween is supposed to feel like.

Lantern Festival lights up Baltimore

FROM LANTERN, B3

As the parade came to a close, those who lasted through the night were treated to a "Magic Lantern Show," put on by Molly Ross.

Ross is the director of Nana Projects, Inc., a group consisting of self-proclaimed "visual alchemists" and lanterneers. Nana Projects, Inc. focuses on community artwork and shows that can be viewed by a wide range of people — the Magic Lantern Show is a prime example.

The Show was entitled "Eureka" and loosely followed the plot of Edgar Allen Poe's non-fiction work of the same name.

Ross employed puppets and projectors to create the story, which appeared on a large screen towards the middle of the gathering.

The Parade was undoubtedly a notable achievement for everyone involved. Hard work and planning, along with a little inspiration, has let the Festival and Parade blossom over the last 10 years.

What made the experience phenomenal, though, was not the technical aspect of the event, but rather the ambiance that the Parade created.

It's not often that a parade, party or festival can affect its members on a deeply emotional level.

For just a moment though, both kids and adults who frequented the Festival and Parade knew exactly what Halloween is

Paranormal Activity doesn't measure up to horror classics

By CHRISTINA WARNER
Arts & Entertainment Editor

Hailed as the new *Exorcist* and one of the greatest horror films of all time by some, *Paranormal Activity* has certainly garnered a lot of press. Released alongside a slew of other horror films just in time for the Halloween season, including *Saw VI* (yes, there are that many), *The Stepfather* and *Zombieland*, *Paranormal Activity* was actually made in 2007.

Filmed in only a week and with a surprisingly low budget, it took two years for this film to move past the limited distribution phase and onto nation-wide screenings.

Comparisons have been drawn to 1999's *The Blair Witch Project*, as both movies attempt to make the viewer believe the film is not merely based on actual events, but instead depicting these events as they occur.

Filmed with a handheld camera, *Paranormal Activity* views much like a home movie. Absent are the infamous horror movie scores designed to elevate tension. Instead, the film capitalizes on the simple effects of silence and noise, day and night.

Much like *Blair Witch* intended for the viewer to believe the events actually occurred in the Maryland woods, *Paranormal Activity* begins with a thank you to the police of San Diego for releasing the footage.

Set in 2006, Micah and Katie (each played by actors actually named Micah Sloat and Katie Featherston, respectively) have just moved into a suburban house. Micah has a stable job and Katie is a student with the dream of becoming a teacher. Their lives are perfect — they have the perfect relationship, perfect new home and perfect future to look forward to.

However, Katie elected not to mention to Micah that since the age of 8, she has been haunted by a spirit at night — something that becomes obvious once they begin living together. In her defense, there really is no protocol for when to tell your significant other that you are being haunted.

Skeptical of this so-called "paranormal activity," Micah buys a camera to film the activity at night. However, he seems more interested in filming their nookie sessions than at the prospect of catching the paranormal events on tape.

When they invite a psychic into their home, Katie describes nighttime occurrences that range from hearing scratching to pounding to the whispers of her name in the middle of the night.

Once the psychic suggests that the couple shouldn't provoke the spirit, Katie insists that they leave it alone. However, with a recording of the door moving by itself in the middle of the night, Micah becomes obsessed with figuring out what is happening.

PARANORMAL ACTIVITY

Starring: Katie Featherston, Micah Sloat
Director: Oren Peli
Run Time: 99 min.
Rating: R
Playing at: Landmark Harbor East, AMC Loews White Marsh

Sequences follow that include everything from unexplained noises to occurrences and other typical aspects that consist of a "haunting." An Ouija board even spontaneously catches fire when Micah and Katie aren't home. Where *Paranormal Activity* succeeds is its departure from what is typically expected from the modern horror films, which equates levels of goriness to levels of horror.



COURTESY OF WWW.ALLMOVIEPHOTO.COM
Micah and Katie take solace in each other's arms, but even that won't protect them from the paranormal activity that occurs at night.

A true horror buff would recognize that this isn't necessarily the case. Horror classic *Psycho* never features any graphic violence (by modern definition), yet it cannot be denied that what is depicted in the film is truly horrifying. Perhaps the crew behind the *Saw* franchise should take a lesson from Hitchcock's classic.

While *Paranormal Activity* does feature violence, it all occurs off-camera. That isn't to say that the viewer feels removed from the scene — in fact, it engages the viewer even more. At the edge of their seats, viewers will anticipate the return of the characters to the screen in order to see what has occurred. Oftentimes, the only clues to the events are the strangled screams we hear off-screen.

Steven Spielberg has claimed that he had to stop watching in the middle because he was so terrified. Having seen it, the conclusion I come to is that Spielberg must not be able to handle his horror films very well.

Even for the faint at heart, *Paranormal Activity* doesn't necessarily have to be watched with the lights on in the middle of the day. What its dependent on, though, is how much the viewer becomes immersed in the movie.

The home movie feel can very easily draw the viewer into the scenes. However if you're like myself and missed out on becoming fully engaged in the film, it's quite likely you'll miss the thrills and chills as well. And if you don't watch *Paranormal Activity* as a horror film, it can appear quite comedic.

This film is what you make of it. It could quite possibly be as disturbing as *The Shining* for some viewers, while to others, it may be as benign as Disney's *Halloween Town*. Whatever your reaction, *Paranormal Activity* might be the best pick for an in-theater movie to get you in the Halloween spirit.

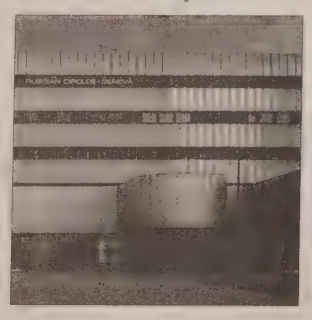
But even so, it is doubtful that *Paranormal* deserves a spot on the famed horror movie shelf alongside *Friday the 13th* and *Halloween*.

NEW VIBRATIONS

ARTIST
Russian Circles
ALBUM
Geneva
LABEL
Suicice Squeeze
RELEASED
Oct. 20, 2009

Geneva, the third full-length album from Chicago's finest post-metal/post-rock trio, is a thrill ride of musical bliss, from the beginning to the end.

Formed in 2004 with Mike Sullivan on guitar, Colin DeKuiper on bass and Dave Turncrantz on drums, Russian Circles sought to make a name for themselves alongside genre heavyweights and fellow Chicago residents, Pelican. The band went on to release *Enter*, their 2006 debut album, to wide acclaim. Well, as wide acclaim as one can hope for in the post-metal genre at least.



In 2007, Colin DeKuiper was replaced by Brian Cook on bass and the band released their sophomore album *Station* in 2008, proving that Russian Circles is in fact a force to be reckoned with.

Geneva far surpasses anything that people could have expected from the band. Fusing together the heavy riffs of *Enter* with the melodic atmosphere created in *Station*, Russian Circles have managed to combine the best of their past two albums into one masterpiece. They've managed to hold on to their harmonious post-rock side while building on the technical aspects of their music.

The title track of the album, "Geneva," stands as a testament to Turncrantz's awe-inspiring drumming skills. From the very moment it begins until the moment it ends, it is a torrent of snares, hi-hats and bass drums, showing that Turncrantz has really stepped up his game in recent years. It's almost something akin to Enter's "Carpe" fused with Station's "Youngblood." "Geneva" also sees Cook become a permanent structure in the band as he also took part in the process of writing some of the music.

One of the highlights of the album is definitely the fifth track, "Malko." It opens up with a guitar riff by Sullivan, who is then joined by Turncrantz on drums and Cook on bass.

Fans of the genre would do well to check this one out, as they won't be disappointed. This record may be the one that finally garners Russian Circles the recognition they deserve, yet it is doubtful that they will be able to break out into the mainstream, which is probably a good thing.

It would not be all too surprising to see Russian Circles doing the same. However, their lack of vocals greatly hinders their ability to do this. But that is a part of their sound, and it should not be sacrificed simply for the sake of popularity, as the band probably already knows. Russian Circles will be performing in Washington, D.C. at the DC9 club on Dec. 3, so all the diehard fans out there can take the MARC train down to check it out.

—Akif Saifi

ARTIST
Tegan and Sara
ALBUM
Sainthood
LABEL
Vapor/Sire
RELEASED
Oct. 23, 2009

Tegan and Sara's sixth album, *Sainthood*, exhibits a far more layered and complex musical composition than previous works. Their most well known single, 2005's "Walking With a Ghost," featured a loop of about five phrases over guitar chords and a rudimentary drum beat. Sainthood erases practically all associative qualities the twin sisters' sound had with the song that made them famous.

All of the songs on *Sainthood* are multi-instrumental, with most featuring synthesizers or keyboards. The album is clearly an executive decision to try something new, and the band's intentions fail more than they succeed.

Yes, the songs are still good, but the more complex sound strips them of their catchiness. Their simplistic lyrical formula of tortured ruminations on love and other pursuits is simply not as successful against these new musical foundations. They've altered their sound, but they do not have the capacity to vary their theme. Worse, their lyrics intimate that they are just as aware of this exhaustive strategy to success as a listener might be. On the jaunty and terse "Northshore," after a series of commands, the chorus rings out, "Something so sick about this/ My misery's so addictive." "Alligator" opens with "Sensitive, it's true," followed by, "Relentless, yes, it's true."

Unlike in previous albums, it appears that the lack of thematic variety in their lyrics is truly plaguing the songwriters. The chorus of the album's closing number, "Someday," includes the refrain "I'll do something I'll be proud of someday/ Mark my words/ I might be something someday."

They grapple with their style as they acknowledge that it has provided them with a certain degree of fame: "You have to become what your fans see," begins "Paperback Head." The song also employs the notion of a "material girl," albeit with a different approach than Madonna, as "Nightwatch" borrows "grounds for divorce" from Wolf Parade.

If we were to remove the band's lyrical self-consciousness, their musical experimentation and ventures into new areas would be welcomed. Though as it stands, it seems the changes were just good ideas in theory—not practice. Still, at first, it seems as if this new approach could be successful.

"Arrow," the album's opener and probably most fruitful excursion, features harsh guitars and synth hooks. It provides the starkest, yet most pleasing, contrast between varied instrumentation and vocal harmonies, with a catchy chorus, reminiscent of earlier works.



But after a handful of songs like this, the listener will start to realize the cacophonous discrepancy between the complexity of the lyrics and music, and question their effectiveness, especially with the unfortunately titled "Hell." Again, Tegan and Sara anticipate the reaction. The album itself appears to alternate between aggressive attempts to try something (musically) new and their previous more familiar territory — an apologetic reproach.

This shift in style has also removed the sing-along nature that most of their older songs, including some of my favorites such as "Living Room," and "Where Does the Good Go," possessed.

I like the album, but I would also argue that this attempt at a more varied musical style has somewhat hindered its accessibility. After several listens, not one has hooked me to the point where I hone in on it and listen to nothing else for the next several hours or days.

The band seems to have poured all their time into this new sound, forgetting that their true strengths lie in melodies and harmonies. The only song that retains the old vocal style is "On Directing."

Overall, it's a matter of taste: some will appreciate this departure, while others, myself included, will remain nostalgic for the days when Tegan and Sara embraced the simplicity of their style. *Sainthood* is a solid album, but the clashing nature of its music and lyrics on the majority of the songs hamper its accessibility.

—Sarah Salovaara

ARTIST
The Kings of Convenience
ALBUM
Declaration of Dependence
LABEL
Astralwerks — Caroline
RELEASED

The duo of Erlend Øye and Eirik Glambek Bøe, who have drawn innumerable comparisons to the beloved Simon and Garfunkel, have released their third full-length album. The two men first met at a geography competition as kids in Bergen, Norway and began playing songs together at the age of 16.

During previous years, prior to 2004's *Riot*, Øye released a solo album, entitled *Unrest* and also experimented in electronica, both as a DJ and a performer. He was the vocalist for The Whitest Boy Alive, an electronica-based side project, which released albums in 2006 and 2009.

Given Øye's success in his electronic endeavors, many fans expected the new album from his original duo to be quite different than what has come to be expected from the Kings of Convenience. Instead, the group spent five years honing their simple, rich, melodic sound and came out with perhaps their best album yet.

Using nothing but two acoustic guitars, the occasional piano or viola and their soothing Norwegian voices, this duo manages to create simple and understated ballads that capture themes from the unfortunate complications of love to the hypocrisy of religious morality. Never straying too far into joy or sadness, the songs can be surprisingly painful and hopeful at the same time.

The album starts with the slow, melodic "24-25," which eases the listener in with soft guitar, vocal harmony and a lovely lead guitar refrain. The two voices together make one rich, complex sound, Øye's darkly textured and Bøe's sweet and slightly higher.



The second track, "Mrs. Cold," is a catchy, upbeat tune with rhythmic guitar picking leading the song. It has more of a beach and surfing vibe, with a refrain that goes "Ok, I get it / Ok, I see / You were fronting because / You feel vulnerable around me." Many of the songs on this album focus on the fraught communication between lovers and the problems that ensue.

Another highlight is "Boat Behind," which was released as a single just over a month before the album came out. It opens with a viola above acoustic guitars. The song has one of the catchiest refrains of any of the duo's songs: a repeat of "Ohohohohoh, I could never belong to you." The band continues to play with ideas of dependence and ownership all throughout the album, such as in "Rule My World," which seems to be an outright critique of a lover and her religion.

The album slows down and darkens considerably in the second half, starting with "My Ship Isn't Pretty," which sounds almost like a haunting sea shanty. "Riot on an Empty Street," which borrows the title from their previous album, contains the painful lines, "My life, it's a riot / I'm climbing barricades / In empty streets at night." The duo shows a more darkly ruminative side at the end of the album with songs like "Second to Numb" and "Scars on Land," which deal with themes of death and the loss of innocence.

With minimalistic sounds and lyrics, this band never does more than it must to create lovely songs. They even show a deadpan sense of humor on their Myspace page, which in the "Sounds like . . . " section of the profile reads, "Music your parents like too." It is no wonder their beautiful voices, "good guy" vibes and simple charm have garnered fans around the world.

—Alec Meacham

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT



COURTESY OF WWW.DOCTORMACRO1.INFO
Orson Welles, who starred in and directed *Touch of Evil*, created movies until his death.

New *Touch of Evil* captures Welles' vision

By ZACH PARKINSON
For the News-Letter

Half-stumbling, half-limping across the screen, Orson Welles, star of *Touch of Evil* (1958), bears little resemblance to his younger self. Fat, sweaty and constantly eating candy bars or drinking bourbon, he delivers his lines in an incoherent drawl.

An old girlfriend, played by Marlene Dietrich, fails to even recognize him.

"You're a mess honey," she says with a disgusted look on her face.

There remains a question of how much of Welles' girth was created by makeup and crafty camera angles, but there is no debate that his lifestyle had contributed to his appearance.

His films had often been unprofitable in the past and studios were therefore hesitant to give him chances to direct.

In his later years, he would abandon projects or leave them unfinished because of financial problems. Sadly, this was to be his last relevant directorial effort.

Touch of Evil is centered around the investigation of a double homicide in the town of Los Robles, which is located on the Mexican border.

The film opens with one of the greatest shots in film history: a three and a half minute, continuous take of a car driving down a crowded street towards the town's border crossing.

The audience sees that although a bomb has been placed in the trunk, the couple that drives off is unaware.

Suspense builds as the audience waits for the inevitable, and the camera shot ends with the car exploding just on the U.S. side of the border.

On the scene to investigate are Welles' character Detective Hank Quinlan and Mexican drug enforcement officer Mike Vargas (Charlton Heston, with a ridiculous fake tan and a comical moustache). A young man is found and is soon determined to be the killer.

Quinlan is lauded for his intuition and for quickly solving yet another crime. The arrest is a ruse, however, and only Vargas knows the truth: Quinlan planted key evidence and framed the suspect.

The film's plot is complicated by Vargas' upcoming testimony in Mexico City against the head of the Grandi crime family.

As luck would have it, Grandi's brother, Uncle Joe (Akim Tamiroff), happens to reside in Los Robles and he sets out to terrorize Vargas' new wife Susan (Janet Leigh). Such brief analysis only scratches the surface of a labyrinthine plot.

By the end, who committed the murder is of little importance: It simply serves as a frame in which other aspects of the plot can develop.

Indeed, the battle of wills between Quinlan and Vargas not only consumes the film, but also provides it with a unique perspective from which one can understand the story.

Touch of Evil has been notorious in the film industry for quite some time. Anecdotes abound over the film's production and distribution. The surprise appearances of movie legends Dietrich and Zsa Zsa Gabor (both humorously credited as "guest stars"), a quick cameo by Joseph Cotton and the oddity of Heston as a Mexican cop are all widely known.

An even juicier fact is that Welles was initially hired solely to play Quinlan. Only after intervention from Heston, who had agreed to join production under the impression that Welles would direct, did the studio relent and allow Welles to take control of the film.

What initially started off as a simple B-movie starring Heston evolved into an intricate and spell-binding tale of corruption and crime on the southern border. Indeed, this film is now widely viewed as one of the best examples of film-noir.

The greatest point of contention and the source of most controversy, though, is the transformation through which the film has gone over the years.

No fewer than four versions have existed. Welles' initial cut that he delivered to the studio was rejected. About 15 minutes of Welles' footage was taken out and extensive re-shooting took place under a replacement studio director.

The result was a reputedly confusing and disjointed narrative. Some critics, notably future French New Wave directors Francois Truffaut and Jean-Luc Goddard, recognized the innovative cinematography and rich atmosphere that had been created.

Unfortunately, though, *Touch of Evil* was largely a financial failure upon its initial release in 1958.

This was the only version that was in circulation until 1976 (Welles' initial version was somehow lost by the studio). After that, some of Welles' cut footage was found and restored, although the result was still more or less a mash-up of Welles' and the studio's versions.

Finally, in 1998, a 58-page memo that Welles had written after viewing the studio cut was found. Detailing how he wanted his film to be re-edited, this memo served as the basis of a new cut released that year.

Such was the path by which the current release of the film found its way to theaters.

This is the version that is now accepted as "most true" to Welles' vision. It is a masterpiece in this form, a film with wonderful performances by Welles and Joseph Calleia (as Quinlan's conflicted partner), stunning chiaroscuro cinematography and a much grittier, more graphic portrayal of crime than seen in similar films of its time.

Touch of Evil is a firm rebuttal to the idea that the only great movie Welles has ever made was *Citizen Kane*. He may have looked like he was a mess, but Orson Welles was never in finer form.

Literary community bonds at The Book Thing

By JENNY SMOLEN
For the News-Letter

When every click on a Google link leads to banner ads for a "Free iPod for the first 10 users who guess this celebrity by her nose!" it is no wonder that people regard the word "free" with distrust. Russell Wattenberg, founder of The Book Thing of Baltimore, sees this cynicism every day. In fact, he no longer advertises, becase as he said, "With something like this, unless you hear it from a friend, people don't believe it."

Well, believe it folks. At The Book Thing of Baltimore, the books are free. Of course, rules apply. But not the kind you would expect.

When you see the sign that says keep out, keep out, even if it's 'just' to ask a question. This is the first rule of The Book Thing, a warehouse-like building on Vineyard Lane that accepts donated books and allows any passerby to take them home for free. That might sound like a harsh rule, especially when it's repeated as rules number three, five and seven as well. But really, it's for the best.

Not only are the volunteers inside extremely busy stamping and sorting books, but also, if you stick your head through a curtain that says "Keep Out," you might get hit in the face. The volunteers back there sort books with the same practiced ease with which a bank teller counts bills. Fiction, this box. Nonfiction, another box. Books are flying left and right, and if somebody pokes a head in, that poor sucker might end up with a face full of James Patterson.

Rule number two: Write down your name and the number of books you take before you leave.

This lets Wattenberg and the other volunteers know how many books are being taken, where they are going and how many people are coming through. This information has helped the nonprofit Book Thing get funding from foundations in the past.

The last and most revealing rule? BE GREEDY. PLEASE. As if the capital letters weren't emphatic enough, someone has also taken the time to go around to each sign and circle this rule.

The Book Thing is not a bookstore. These books won't cost you anything except the 10 minute walk from Homewood; you won't even have to pay for a cab or a bus to get you there. This isn't even a library, where you have to wonder if the librarian is judging you for taking out the latest in legal thrillers instead of a classic. Here, a whole bookcase of romance novels awaits you. If you want it, you're the only one who has to know. Take it.

The Book Thing started as a simple book thing. Specifically, Wattenberg's book thing. He picked up books from thrift stores and yard sales and constantly gave them away to friends and family. As it says on The Book Thing's website, "I take books that I find, or that people give me and I give them to people who need or want them."

His book thing started to turn into The Book Thing when he was managing the bar at Dougherty's Pub. As the Web site describes, a group of teachers came into the pub and he let them have their pick of the books he had picked up that morning. When people heard about it, they began to give their old books to Wattenberg as well.

Ten years ago, he turned this "thing" of his into a full-time job. The Book Thing started out in the basement of a row house on 27th street, where "the entire back of the store was piled so high with storage that it was impossible to find anything," wrote Don Karlowa, a long-time volunteer at The Book Thing, in an e-mail. "Finding something specific in this place was then (and is now) entirely a matter of serendipity, the phases of the moon, blind luck and karma . . . 'bookalanches' were common." Four years ago, The Book Thing moved to its current location, 3001 Vineyard Lane.

Open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., The Book Thing also accepts donations every day in the bins outside the building. You might think that the free books would go too quickly, and that donations wouldn't be able to keep up — but according to Wattenberg, they get around 10,000 books a week.



COURTESY OF WWW.GOFORCHANGE.COM
The Book Thing receives so many donations throughout the week that volunteers take the entire week to sort them.

In fact, The Book Thing can't open during the week partly because the volunteers wouldn't have enough time to go through and sort all of the donations.

For such a massive operation, The Book Thing has done well to maintain a charming, low-key quality. There is no feeling of condescension — nothing says, "This is charity, we are giving you these books for free because we know you can't afford your own."



COURTESY OF WWW.PRETEAVOYAGER.COM
The Book Thing features variety (and a large quantity) of titles for every kind of reader.

Instead, the shelves of worn, well-loved and sometimes new paperbacks and hardcovers seem to promote a sense of community, the feeling that these books are being shared. Here, if you love books, you are welcome to them.

The Book Thing's mission is "to put unwanted books into the hands of those who want them," as the Web site states. This isn't just a charity. "We take everything, we open the place to everyone," Wattenberg said. "Ideally I wouldn't need to be here doing this, but if a woman is moving from the house she's lived in for 16 years to assisted living, it's difficult for her to get the books that she has into the hands of people that want them. All I am is a middleman."

The average 600 people who pass through on a Saturday and the 100 on a Sunday might come because they need textbooks to homeschool their children, they can't afford to go to a bookstore or they simply love books.

Inventory passes through quickly, so every visit turns up something new. Kel Guerin, a Ph.D. candidate at Hopkins, said in an e-mail that it's a great place "for those in need as well as those just in search." He came to The Book Thing on weekends and eventually became a volunteer.

The Book Thing is a great resource for Hopkins students, especially considering its proximity to campus. "We'll get professors donating their books and their students will pick them up," Wattenberg said. Guerin recommends the medicine, math, science and classics sections. Students might be able to find anything from actual textbooks to academic books on esoteric subjects.

While organized by topic, the shelves are not organized alphabetically, so finding something specific takes perseverance and luck — but it's free, so you can't really complain.

The best way to really understand The Book Thing is to spend an afternoon volunteering there and talk to Wattenberg. You might not be trusted with the more complicated tasks (don't even try to show up with a bunch of friends if you've never been there before). But if you work hard stamping each new donation or organizing shelves, you might get a glimpse of the community of book-lovers who keep The Book Thing running.

Some volunteers are new, while others work four days a week and have done so for the last decade. Bix Sutton used to work at Hopkins, but after she retired and her husband passed away, she thought volunteering would be something fun to do. After many years of volunteering, she now works in the office three days a week.

In an e-mail, Sutton wrote, "Somebody said to me one time that they liked working here because everybody was as crazy as they were." Besides enjoying the people she has come to know so well, she wrote, "I enjoy the fact that I know that I'm doing something for somebody else so when they come on the weekend they'll be happy." Volunteers are welcome during normal hours on Saturday and Sunday, and also after 3 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Don't be deceived by its humble atmosphere — The Book Thing makes a profound difference in people's lives. It takes books that might have been just thrown away otherwise and lets people who want them, have them — recycling at a most personal level.

Some people cross State lines, fill up a van with books they would never have had access to otherwise and go home. An international group has come to ship books to the Phillipines. "When my niece's husband's family had people stationed in Iraq during the early part of the war, we shipped multiple boxes of paperbacks there," Karlowa. "That little Book Thing stamp is floating the world over."

Centerstage puts a modern spin on Wilde's Earnest

Oscar Wilde's rom-com, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, features hilarious mistaken identities and double entendres

FROM CENTERSTAGE, B3

teacher's love interest, Reverend Chasuble, (John Rothman). Miss Prism minces and winces throughout the play, to great comedic effect, while Cecily wins Algernon's heart with her child-like affection and affectations.

The directing, by Irene Lewis, kept the actors moving across the stage, with some lounging on the furniture, and the couples falling over each other, by accident, into sexually suggestive positions.

Some of the most hilarious moments came when a slight innuendo in the script was played up for all it was worth.

For example, Algernon straddles a bench, in an obvious breach of good manners, next to his love interest Cecily. She, in turn, later pours water from a watering can down the front of her dress in order to cool off after kissing her new beau.

One of the more original features of this production was the set changes between acts. Because the intermission of this play actually fell in the middle of a scene, these changes required some creative disguising. The decision was to have dream-like interludes where stagehands dressed as maids move the furniture, while couples — Hall and Huber, then Robertson and O'Dwyer — dance together around the stage, their movement choreographed by Nicco Annan.

The production of the whole seemed to be paying tribute to Wilde. Some of Wilde's quotes were displayed around the theater, and his "presence" was emphasized by a large, yellow-tinted portrait of him above the set. The scenic director, Riccardo Hernandez, designed the rest of the set in an appealing palette of fuchsia, white, black and hints of green.

The most striking and modern feature of the set was the line of three-dimensional, 10-foot high, white letters spelling "EARNEST" across the stage. The actors interacted and arranged these versatile letters during the scenes, as though in a linguistic playground.

The Victorian-style furniture was mostly black and white, or light fuchsia, with modern twists such as a zebra-print pattern.

The costumes in this show, by costume designer Candice Donnely, were also surprisingly modern. During the talk after the show, Witt described this deviation from pure Victorian fashion as an attempt to acknowledge the "modernity" of the show.

The costumes were supposed to be a "synthesis" between modernity and the late 1800s.

For example, performers in the show wore both mutton sleeves, which echoed both the 1890s, and shoulder pads, which gained popularity during the 1980s.

The hemlines were interpreted especially liberally, with the ingenuous Cecily prancing and sometimes crawling across the floor in a pouffy flowered dress, often flashing her ruffled undergarments.

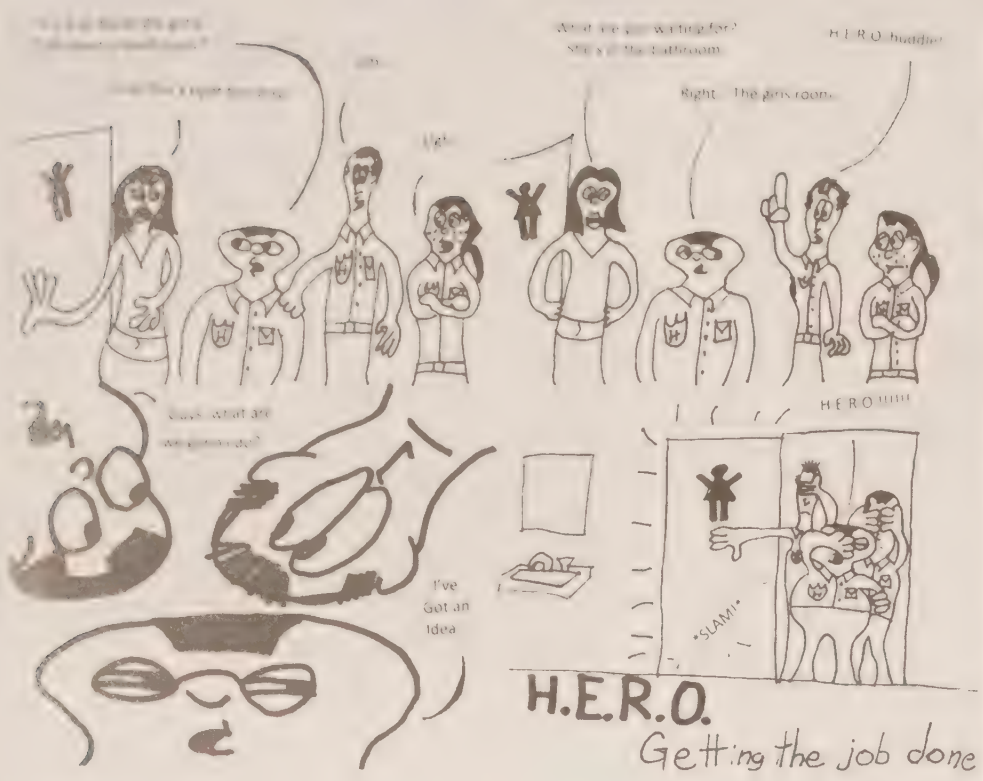
Indeed, if you go, you might be surprised by how well Oscar Wilde's writing holds up in the modern day.

While some Victorian-era writing loses poignancy and relevance when viewed in a modern setting, "The Importance of Being Earnest" retains both its meaning and its humor in today's context.

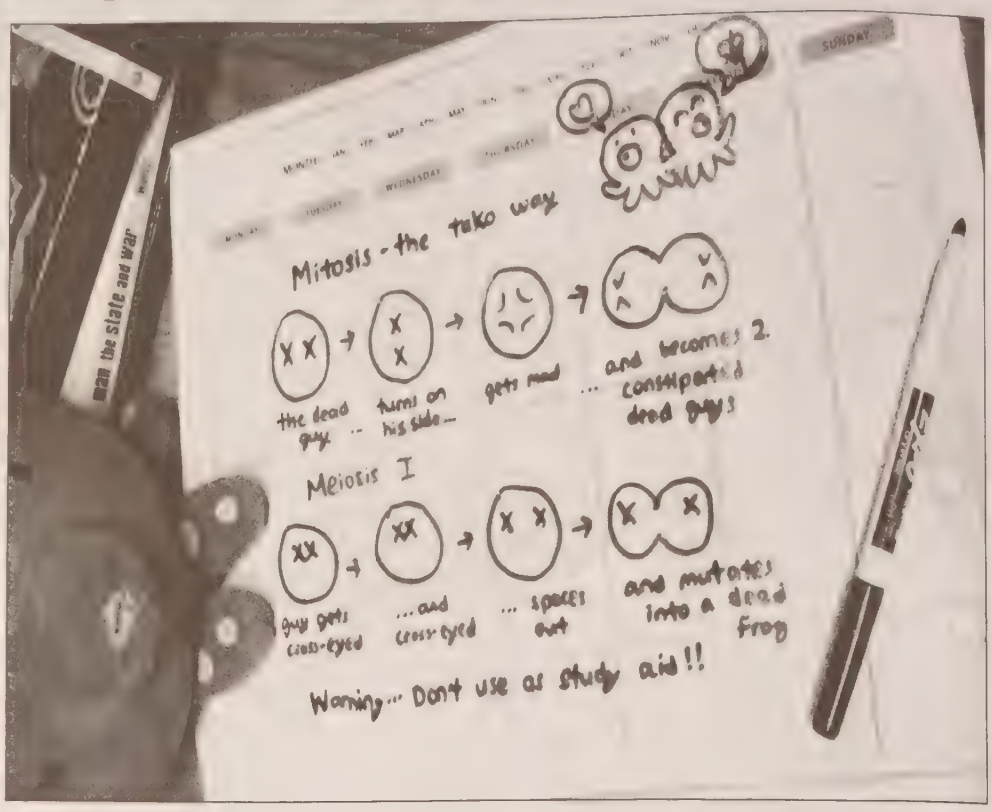
And, if Wilde's writing isn't usually your cup of tea, bear in mind his own opinion on the matter: "There are two ways of disliking my plays. One is to dislike them, the other is to like Earnest."

CARTOONS, ETC.

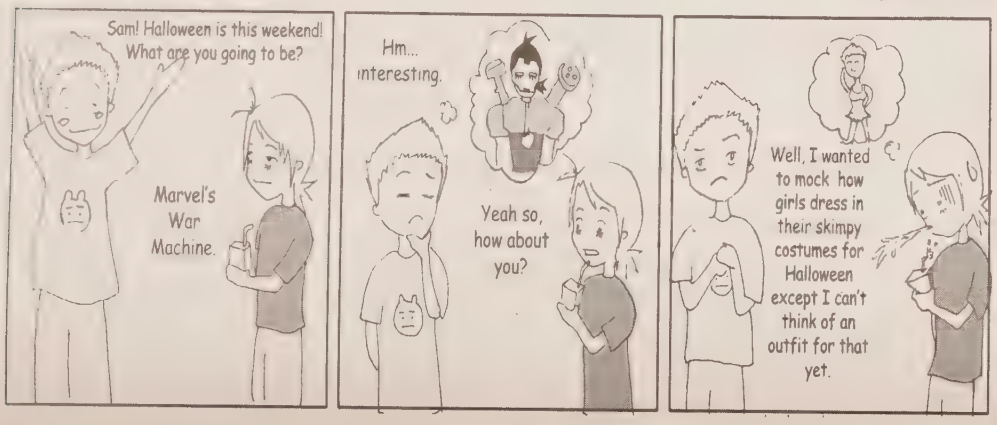
Squeamish By Buddy Sola



Findings By Takoyaki



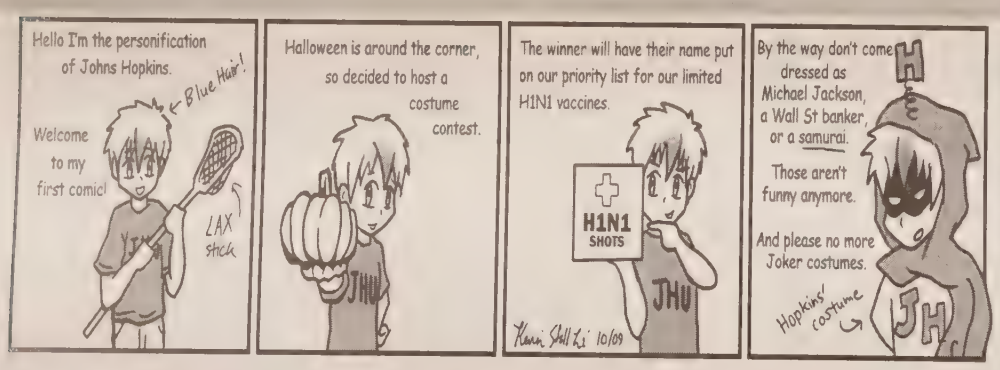
Quentin and Sam By Jane Yee



Hopkins Halloween By Katie Mann



Blue Jay Brigade By Kevin Li

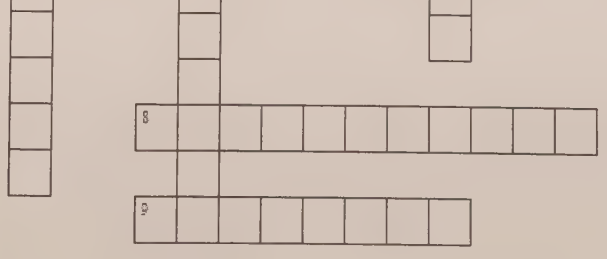


Saumya Gurbani
Pun Intended

Every engineer's favorite dessert: Pumpkin Pi.



News-Letter Crossword



ACROSS

3 Famous poet who lived and died in Baltimore
5 Sufjan __ released the album entitled The BQE
7 __ Block Party was held
8 __disease had a outbreak in Baltimore
9 Freshmen One-Act__ debuts Barnstormers' newcomers

DOWN

1 Research shows stem cells may regenerate whole ___
2 Brewer's __ is a bar in Mt. Vernon
4 __Oxide reduces strokes in aneurysm patients
6 __ Edwards- most recent MSE symposium speaker
7 Farmer's __ on the Quad promotes sustainability

Challenging Sudoku(s)

sudoku.binaryworlds.com

				1				2
	9	3	8		5	1		7
	4	7		9		5	3	
	6			8			1	
7		4	6			8		
	8				4	3		6
	3	8		7	1			
		1	9					
5	7				2			

5				6				
9		2	4		3	5	6	
	7	8		9		1	3	
	4			8			7	
		6			4	2		5
7		3	5				8	
				3	4		9	5
						7	8	
			9				4	2

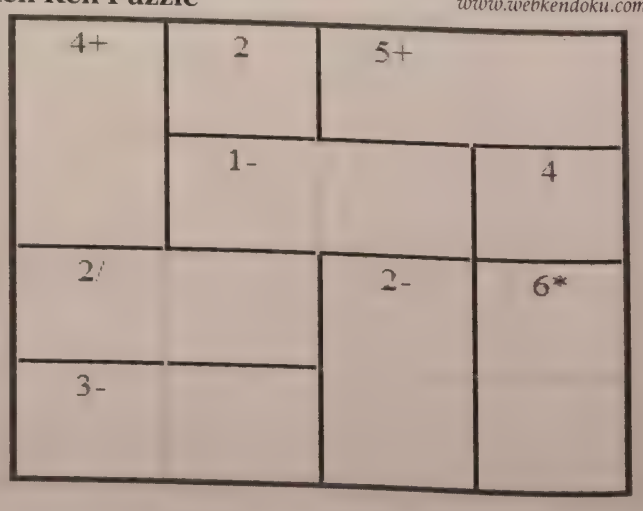
						7	1	
						8	2	

			5	2				
			3	9				

3	9				2			
		8	3					
	2	1		4	8			
	8				1	7		9
6		9	8			2		
	1			9			8	
	6	5		2		9	1	
	3	7	6		5	4		8
				8				7

			8				3	7
						9	4	
				5	6		1	8
2		4	3				9	
		3			6	2		1
	8			9			4	
	5	1		3		8	7	
3		7	6		8	9	1	
8				1				

Ken Ken Puzzle *www.webkendoku.com*



Science & Technology

Fruit flies use taste to get around

Newly discovered receptor helps *Drosophila* avoid toxins and mating between males

By OMAR HAQUE
Staff Writer

Recent research from the Department of Biological Chemistry and Neuroscience Center for Sensory Biology at the Hopkins School of Medicine has found that certain gustatory receptors (GRs) in fruit flies are essential for taste and preventing courtship between males.

Research in the gustatory system, the sensory system of taste, is especially applicable to humans because from an evolutionary standpoint, it allows us to know what food is safe or harmful, although nowadays this ability is taken for granted.

Gustatory receptors are commonly known as receptors of taste. In the fruit fly, although there are some GRs whose functions have been discovered, such as those that prevent the ingestion of caffeine, receptors that trigger avoidance of harmful, nonvolatile chemicals are relatively unknown.

A current Hopkins study reveals the nature of another gustatory receptor, Gr33a, which is expressed widely in gustatory receptor neurons (GRNs) that respond to aversive chemicals, such as bug repellents.

"Since many botanical compounds function as naturally occurring insect repellents and pesticides, the identification of Gr33a offers potential for devising mechanisms for reducing interactions between insect pests and plants," Craig Montell, a professor of Biological Chemistry at Hopkins and the senior researcher of the study, said.

His study shows that Gr33a may play a fundamental role in the avoidance in fruit flies. In tests of this hypothesis, flies with mutant versions of Gr33a were found to have difficulty avoiding chemicals ranging from quinine (an anti-malarial drug) to denatonium (the most bitter chemical compound known).

"We reported the identification of a receptor, Gr33a, which is expressed in all gustatory receptor neurons (GRNs) that respond to avoidance compounds," Montell said. "We generated a mutation in Gr33a and found that the mutant flies were unable to detect every repellent compound tested that is sensed through contact chemosensation."

The research suggests that Gr33a may be a co-receptor required for sensing all nonvolatile repulsive chemicals in the fruit fly, crucial for the functioning of other gustatory receptors. Therefore, Gr33a may be fundamental for the survival of flies. "Gr33a is the first receptor identified in an insect which is broadly required for avoiding noxious compounds," Montell sad.

These taste receptors in the fruit fly have significance for multiple reasons. First, chemosensation is essential in the survival of insects. These include evasive behaviors such as suppressing the consumption of repelling compounds and inhibiting male-male courtship. Second, knowledge of these gustatory receptors may revolutionize how humans can affect the interaction between insects and plants.

After the discovery that Gr33a mutant flies were unresponsive to all aversive compounds tested, the lab also investigated whether it was also required for inhibiting male-to-male courtship, since behavior is suppressed by an inhibitory pheromone present on the male cuticle.

Gr33a-mutant males also displayed increased male-to-male courtship, implying that the receptor functions in the detection of repulsive male pheromones, chemical messages that are released and can be detected by fruit flies.

"Gr33a is also expressed in GRNs in leg tarsi [the end segment of the leg] that are necessary in males for detection of inhibitory pheromones released by other males," Montell said. "Consistent with this expression pattern, Gr33a mutant males showed increased male-male courtship behavior."

To test this hypothesis, the lab combined Gr33a-mutant males with normal wild-type males. The male-male courtship was recorded as vibration of the wings, licking and attempted copulation. The finding revealed the expected; furthermore, Gr33a male flies even displayed increased courtship toward passive, decapitated males.

The finding that Gr33a affects male-male courtship raises the possibility that this receptor is required for sensing an inhibitory male pheromone.

Along these lines, Montell's lab outlines their future perspective of this study. The identification of Gr33a as the first molecular target required broadly for detection of all harmful chemicals provides the possibility of screening for molecules that could act as Gr33a inhibitors. These inhibitors would promote the intake of noxious chemicals and as a result, create more effective insect repellents that target the very biological makeup of insects.

Lastly, because many gustatory receptors such as Gr33a are divergent between the fruit fly and other insects, such inhibitors have the incredible potential to selectively target GRs in disease vectors, such as mosquitoes that carry malaria parasites, but not in insects that would be of benefit to maintain. This could potentially lead to a new method for controlling insect-borne diseases.



COURTESY OF WWW.ANIMALPICTURESARCHIVE.COM
Fruit fly taste receptors give signals to avoid courtship with flies of the same gender.



ANGELI BUENO/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
The Da Vinci surgical robot has a larger range of motion than a surgeon, but is always remotely controlled by a human operator.

Da Vinci robot: Future of surgery

By SAM OHMER
Staff Writer

The future of surgery is . . . Wall-E? Well, sort of. The Da Vinci surgical robot currently making its home in the Mock Operating Room in the Computer Science and Engineering Building here at Homewood is pretty loveable, as far as robots go. But the Da Vinci robot is also much more than just a pretty motherboard or some fancy software.

The Da Vinci machine consists of a surgical section — which features not only mounts for various "wristed" implements a surgeon might use during a procedure, but also a high-definition "3D" camera that transmits the image (usually from inside a patient) to a console at which the surgeon sits. It is also at this console where the surgeon directs the robot's movements via two small sets of loops that fit around the fingers of the operator.

> The goal is to bring . . . these components — imaging, robots and human interfacing — together to test it in a realistic environment.
> — Russell Taylor, Director of Computer Integrated Surgical Systems

It was developed by the medical technology company Intuitive, and is now currently on loan at Hopkins. About a thousand other robots like the Da Vinci are currently in use around the world. With the Da Vinci and its cousin machines, scientists and surgeons hope to take advantage of the many benefits of surgical assistant bots: anatomical modeling, surgical planning, medical imaging and a greater range of motion for surgical instruments.

Currently, robots similar to Da Vinci are used for laparoscopic surgeries that involve making two small incisions in the patient, one into which a camera is inserted and the other into which the actual surgical instruments are placed. Currently, similar surgical robots are used in a variety of laparoscopic surgeries, including nephrectomies to remove cancerous kidney tumors, heart valve repair and some gynecological procedures.

However, much of the research at the Engineering Research Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology (ERC CISST), which is based at Hopkins, is also aimed at microscopic surgeries, which will overcome the physical limitations imposed on current surgical systems to better treat an even wider range of illnesses with even greater effectiveness and much higher precision.

In reality, the robot is actually just one more tool Hopkins' faculty and students are adding to their already extensive arsenals. The mock OR was founded as a part of the Engineering Research Center, which got its start more than 10 years ago with the help of a grant from the National Science Foundation. The University is the lead institution of the ERC, and collaborates with the Hopkins hospital and medical school, Carnegie Mellon and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Located in the tunnel through the CSEB building between the Decker and Wyman Quads, the mock OR is a state-of-the-art recreation of a real-life operating room, a set-up that Hopkins researchers hope to use to more effectively study surgeons at work in order to facilitate the creation of better and more advanced software programming to run robots like the Da Vinci surgical system.

That being said, the robot is not intended to be a replacement surgeon. The robot will not function unless an operator sits at the helm, peers into the eyepiece and manually maneuvers the robot's mechanical arms. "The operating room is getting smarter," Russell Taylor said, who is the director of the ERC CISST and one of the many Hopkins faculty members who work on and with the Da Vinci system. However, surgeons don't have to be too worried about looking for other jobs in the near future.

Though no live-patient surgeries are done in the mock OR, researchers (which include faculty and graduate students as well as undergraduates) at the Homewood campus recruit colleagues from the medical school to help in their investigation of the Da Vinci system.

"We have close working relationships with end users in the medical school — surgeons — who work with us," Taylor said. "The mock operating room is actually a systems integration laboratory in which the goal is to bring all of these components — imaging, robots and human interfacing — together to test it in a realistic environment."

Thus, scientists like Taylor can study how robots and humans come together in a surgical

See Da Vinci, page B9

Brains of musicians behave differently from non-musicians'

By MALI WIEDERKEHR
Staff Writer

After hearing an extraordinary musical piece, you might wish to share the talent of the genius behind the work. Inadvertently, you are asking to share the unique function of his brain.

In a recent study, Aaron Berkowitz and Daniel Ansari collaborated to explore the differences between the brains of musical experts and individuals who have had little to no musical training. Berkowitz is affiliated with the Hopkins School of Medicine and the Department of Music at Harvard University.

Subjects participating in the study were 12 classically trained undergraduate pianists from the Dartmouth College Music Department, whose average training time was 13.5 years. The other 12 subjects were general Dartmouth students. The criterion for their recruitment was less than three years of learning and/or playing an instrument. Eight of these subjects had no previous training whatsoever, and the average playing time for the rest was 0.67 years.

Each subject was asked to complete four tasks on a piano with five keys. In the first test, called *Patterns/Metronome*, subjects listened to seven melodies with simple note sequences like CCCCC, or CDEFG. They were instructed to choose one of the sequences and play one note per beat based on a two-beat-per-second metronome.

The second test was called *Melodic Improvisation/Metronome*. In this test, the subjects created original melodies to the rhythm of the metronome.

In the third test, *Patterns/Rhythmic Improvisation*, subjects played one of the five simple melodies from the first test, while inventing their own rhythms.

Finally, in the fourth test, *Melodic Improvisation/Rhythmic Improvisation*, subjects invented melodies (as in the second test) without a metronome (as in the third test). In this test, subjects were allowed both melodic and rhythmic freedom.

The tests each lasted 40 seconds, and subjects were allotted a 30-second rest time in between tests. The results were processed using functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI. An fMRI is a subset of an MRI scan, and measures the change in blood flow in relation to neural activity in the brain.

Surprisingly, scientists found only one difference between the brain imaging data of the respective groups. This difference occurred during improvisation. In the musically trained group, the right temporoparietal junction (rTPJ) was deactivated, while no changes in this region occurred in the nonmusical group.

The deactivation of the rTPJ allows musicians to enter a more focused state of mind and to disregard distracting stimuli. This is crucial during improvisation. Non-musical individuals are missing this trait because of their lack of practice and musical experience. Hence, it was crucial for Berkowitz and Ansari to recruit individuals who had had limited previous musical experience and had been out of practice for a significant period of time before this study.

It is important to note that the two groups exhibited equal performance in regards to rhythmic freedom. Berkowitz and Ansari speculate that this is due to the infinite rhythmic possibilities in comparison to the limited ones

See IMPROV, page B9

Search for elementary particles hindered by time travel

By IRMA ZHANG
Staff Writer

More than a year has passed since the world's largest and most expensive physics experiment shut down due to technical difficulties. With intense maintenance and painstakingly tedious corrections, the infamous Large Hadron Collider is back to working standard, and is expected to start once again in December. But according to two physicists, the repairs may have been for naught and the original breakdown was destined to occur.

After observing several strings of bad luck, such as cancellations or breakdowns, that have haunted other supercolliders, physicists Holger Bech Nielson of the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen and Masao Ninomiya of the Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, have proposed that the sought-after product of the collider is so destructive to nature that it travels backwards through time to stop the collider before it can even be created.



COURTESY OF WWW.GRIDPP.AC.UK
The Collider will start back up this winter to resume searching for the "God" particle.

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator, with a 17-mile circumference that lies 570 feet underground near Geneva, Switzerland. The accelerator was built by CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, for the purpose of finding forces and particles that existed in the first trillionth of a second of the Big Bang. The LHC has been in the works for 15 years and has cost $9 billion so far.

Protons within the collider are accelerated until they reach a peak energy of seven trillion electron volts, and then collide together to form primordial fireballs. Although some doomsday theorists speculate that planet-consuming black holes would subsequently form, physicists believe that the collision would instead generate what is known as the Higgs boson, the "god" particle that supposedly explains the origin of mass in the universe.

Nielson and Ninomiya have published multiple papers with titles such as "Test of Effect From Future in Large Hadron Collider: a Proposal" and "Search for Future Influence From LHC." According to the New York Times, in an unpublished essay, Nielson claims, "One could even almost say that we have a model for God," since the very existence of the Higgs is so contrary to the nature of the universe.

This negative influence of Ninomiya and Nielson's proposed Higgs product could be one possible reason that the United States Superconducting Supercollider, also designed to find the Higgs, could have been canceled back in 1993. Furthermore, they predict that all other future Higgs-seekers will be blocked by fate.

However, Neilson and Ninomiya's theory has been met with much criticism. "When I heard about this proposal, I thought it was either a tongue-in-cheek parody or an attempt to see how many people were gullible enough to believe it," Barry Blumenfield, a professor at Hopkins specializing in neutrino physics

See HIGGS, page B8

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

APL, Cassini change our view of the solar system

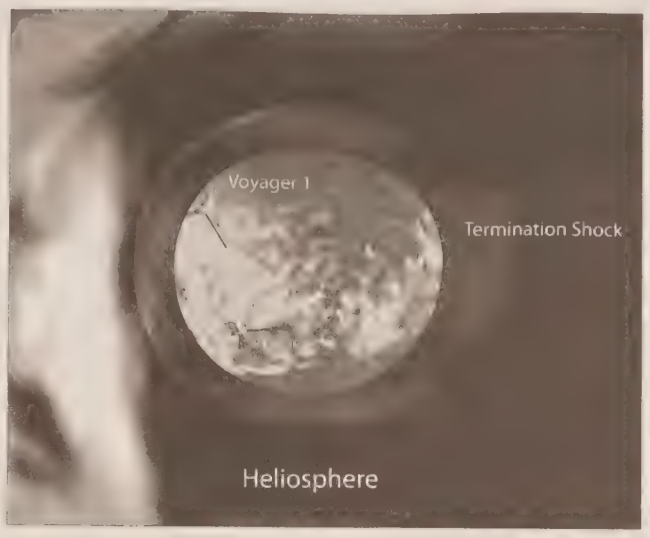
By JEFFREY SIEGEL
Staff Writer

Scientists at the Applied Physics Laboratory at Hopkins have discovered that the solar system is shaped more like a bubble than a comet. The satellite Cassini, currently orbiting Saturn, was used to probe the heliosphere, a bubble of solar wind that separates the solar system from interstellar space.

The solar wind consists of a stream of charged particles ejected out of the upper atmosphere of the sun at speed, forming a bubble around the solar system itself, the heliosphere, which keeps out charged particles from interstellar space. Scientists previously focused on the collision between interstellar space and the boundary of the heliosphere in modeling their interactions, generating a comet-like model, pointing in the direction the solar system moves.

The heliosphere is relatively little-known., according to Stamatios Krimigis, principal investigator for the Magnetosphere Imaging Instrument (MIMI) project. "The only thing we know about the heliosphere is its first boundary (the termination shock) that was crossed by the two Voyager spacecraft in 2004 and 2007 at distances of about 14 billion kilometers from Earth," said Krimigis. "But we still don't know what lies beyond, and we wanted to get an image around the entire sky, not just where the Voyagers crossed." The Voyager spacecraft were launched in the 1970s, sent to explore the outer planets of our solar system and beyond.

More recently, the Cassini-Huygens probe was launched in 1997. Named after the astronomers Giovanni Cassini and Christiaan Huygens, it consists of a probe, Huygens, sent to study the largest moon of Saturn, and an orbiter, Cassini, packed with various sensors. Among its instruments, Cassini uses the Ion and Neutral Camera (INCA) to map energetically neutral atoms, which are generated by energetic protons in the heliosphere. These particles interact with the magnetic field of interstellar space, affecting its shape.



COURTESY OF WWW.JHUAPL.COM
Solar winds collide with interstellar medium, forming a spherical termination shock.

"Our results showed that the there is a huge belt of hot particles surrounding the expanding bubble of solar plasma, beyond the termination shock," Krimigis said. "We got this image by detecting fast neutral atoms that take a few months to travel from the edge of the solar system to Saturn, even though they travel at about 300,000 miles per hour. Saturn is 900 million miles from Earth, but still a long way from the edge of the solar system."

Cassini's map of energetically neutral atoms shows that the magnetic interaction between the heliosphere and interstellar space has the most significant impact on the shape of the heliosphere. "Energetic neutral atom imaging has demonstrated its power to reveal the distribution of energetic ions, first in Earth's own magnetosphere, next in the giant magnetosphere of Saturn and now throughout vast structures in space, out to the very edge of our sun's interaction with the interstellar medium," Edmond Roelof, a researcher on the MIMI/INCA projects, said.

"The results mean that our solar system is like a cocoon that travels through the galaxy and its radius is limited only by the pressure of the strength of the galactic magnetic field," said Krimigis.

Now that INCA has been able to map the heliosphere, many new exciting directions in research have opened up. "We want to know the depth of the belt of hot particles, to determine the details of its shape, to study if it changes with the influence of solar activity, and so on," Krimigis said. "Much work to do, and more observations to make!"

Different therapy for vasculitis reduces devastating side effects

By ALEENA LAKHANPAL
Staff Writer

We have all seen prescription drug commercials that end with a voice rapidly listing information about potential side effects and hazards. In the case of cyclophosphamide, the treatment for ANCA-associated vasculitis, the side effects can sometimes be worse than the disease itself.

Vasculitis is a disease involving the inflammatory destruction of blood vessels, including both arteries and veins. The ANCA-associated type indicates that there are antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies in the blood.

Symptoms of this illness include fever, weight loss, purpura (seen as purple spots on the skin), myalgia, arthritis, headache, stroke, heart attack, hypertension, gangrene, nosebleeds and bloody cough. Before any treatment was found, 70 percent of patients diagnosed with ANCA-associated vasculitis could be expected to pass away within three years. In the 1970s, doctors began to prescribe cyclophosphamide, but recently, it has been shown that the benefits of the drug come at a price.

At the Hopkins Vasculitis Center, cyclophosphamide is one of several treatment options, including prednisone and methotrexate. However, in their informational Web site, the researchers insist that for some cases of vasculitis, such as the ANCA-associated type, steroids such as prednisone are simply not enough. They believe that small doses of cyclophosphamide in addition to the steroids may be a life-saving medicine.

They also give both the pros and cons of cylophosphamide, saying that the drug itself will not induce weight gain, bone thinning, increased blood pressure or diabetes. However, they do list the several, more harmful-sounding side effects of cyclophosphamide: fungal and viral infections, bone marrow suppression, cancer, bladder problems and infertility.

Such side effects have often been considered worse than the disease itself, and several investigators agree that there must be a less potentially harmful alternative for patients with ANCA-associated vasculitis.

Robert Spiera, of the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York told Eurekalert.com that patients who took cylophosphamide long enough were at higher risk for leukemias, lymphomas, and solid tumors.

Some patients could suffer from terrible infections and women are at a high risk for infertility. With the certain probability of experiencing such terrible side effects, researchers from hospitals around the country, including Hopkins's Vasculitis Center, have been working to find a new treatment for ANCA-associated vasculitis.

Rituxan, a Genentech-manufactured drug that is currently used to treat non-Hodgkins B cell lymphoma and rheumatoid arthritis, was discovered to effectively treat ANCA-associated vasculitis as well. Spiera considers this finding to be very significant, and pointed out that Rituxan causes fewer side effects, incldiung secondary cancers, than cyclophosphamide.

Investigators, including the Mayo Clinic's Ulrick Specks, M.D. and Massachusetts General Hospital's John Stone, M.D., M.P.H, found that the alleviating effects of Rituxan were at least equivalent to, if not slightly better than, the effects of cyclophosphamide.

Nine centers where the study was conducted enrolled 197 patients with ANCA-associated vasculitis. The patients were randomly chosen to receive either the standard cyclophosphamide treatment or the experimental Rituxan drug for one year. Neither the doctors nor the patients were aware of who was given what drug, double-blinding the test.

Patients on either drug were shown to begin remission at around three months. Although the test did not prove that Rituxan was a significantly better treatment in comparison to cyclophosphamide, it did show that both drugs had similar benefits. Because of this, and because of Rituxan's reputation for causing fewer and less harmful side effects, Rituxan may prove to be the better drug.

Tech Update: Out with Vista, in with Windows 7

Yufeng Guo
Tech Talk

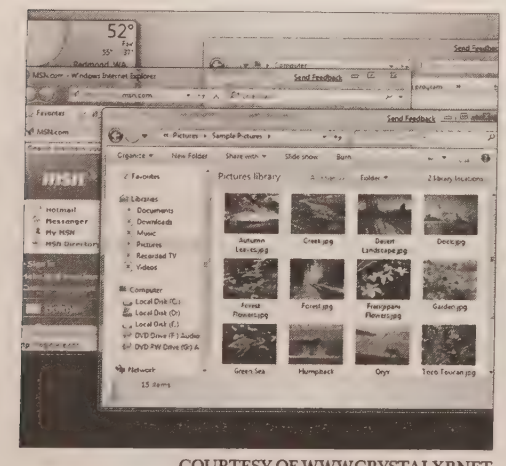
Get excited, because Windows 7 has landed, replacing Windows Vista as Microsoft's flagship operating system. This is something to be happy about, because Microsoft has actually made their Windows operating system better this time around, not worse, as many feel they did with Windows Vista. Those of you still hiding in the safety of Windows XP, it is now safe to come out from hiding for an upgrade.

Let's start with the basics. According to Microsoft, the **system requirements** for Windows 7 are:
— 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
— 1 gigabyte (GB) RAM (32-bit) or 2 GB RAM (64-bit)
— 16 GB available hard disk space (32-bit) or 20 GB (64-bit)
— DirectX 9 graphics device with WDDM 1.0 or higher driver

On the whole, these requirements, while higher than XP's original requirements, are lower than Vista's. A laptop or desktop purchased in the past five years (and even older in some cases) can most likely take some version of Windows 7 without much hassle. Better yet, anyone with a college e-mail address can actually obtain a copy of **Windows 7 Home Premium for just $30** from www.Win741.com. That is a good bit cheaper than the retail price of $120, and this deal is valid until Jan. 3 of next year. So why is it worth it? There are many, many reasons, but I will outline just a few highlights and notable points, and leave some of the features out to let you discover them for yourself.

The **sidebar** is dead. Long live the sidebar. Now the items that used to live in the sidebar are gadgets which can be dragged around to various parts of the desktop as you please. Yes, it's reminiscent of Mac OSX. At least the gadgets are free. **WordPad** and **Paint** now have the ribbon incorporated, similar to Office 2007 software. The **calculator**, which seems not to have changed in recent memory, or in anyone's memory for that matter, now features real-world uses built-in, a nice touch.

Since we're college students with laptops, **battery life** is a very real concern. Windows 7 has improved battery power management beyond what Vista was capable of. It can even spit out a battery efficiency report that breaks down all the various programs that are burning a hole in your battery life.



COURTESY OF WWW.CRYSTALXP.NET
Microsoft's Windows 7 has many improvements over Vista.

Don't like those balloon pop-ups killing your full-screen gaming experience? Disable them! Don't want that one program alerting you all the time? Just disable that program's **notifications**. This is one example of how Windows 7 has made some small changes that really matter for the user, while making the entire operating system more secure and functional. Another example is the ability to change **WiFi networks** in one click from the system tray. No more clicking "View available networks" and then poking around until you manage to get yourself onto the "hopkins" network. You can now see available networks directly from one click on the taskbar.

Windows 7 also offers some nifty **visual features**, many of which were being accomplished using 3rd-party software until now. Dragging a window to the left edge or right edge of the screen will cause an Aero overlay to mark off half the screen. Releasing the mouse will snap the window to fill exactly one half of the screen. Shake a window to minimize all other windows, leaving only the shaken window to look at.

You know that bar at the bottom of your screen, showing what windows you have open? Yeah that **taskbar**? It's getting bigger. And wordless. Each open program gets a block icon which can be click to see its **'jump list**,' which shows some commonly used features of the program. You can 'pin' a program to the taskbar, allowing you to launch that program directly from the taskbar, and now that same icon contains all the windows from that program.

For example, you might have your internet browser of choice pinned to the taskbar. Now open a few windows. If you click its icon in the taskbar, it will display mini-screenshots of each window in a row, which you can actually interact with, close or bring forward. Of course, if you really can't stomach the ~~progress~~ loss of your beloved traditional taskbar, you do have the option to switch back to what it looked like in Vista.

Like your **wallpapers**? Love your wallpapers? So much so that you find yourself constantly switching between them? Then Windows 7 is for you, featuring automatic desktop wallpaper shuffling. Now you can go write that paper you've been putting off, knowing that your beautiful desktop can change its wallpaper on its own. They grow up so fast.

The above is just a basic overview of some of the nifty and useful features that Windows 7 brings. Of course, some will argue that Apple's operating system has had many of these features for years. This is more or less the truth. But there are definitely differences to be found, and innovation in what Microsoft has produced.

The focus here was the customer, the user, you. And it shows. So go forth and explore what Windows 7 has to offer, from **Device Stage** to **Libraries and Homegroups**, from an updated **Media Center** (with Hulu and Netflicks support integrated) to **XP Mode** (for those moments of nostalgia). Finally, there are a host of natively supported **keyboard shortcuts** that can expedite things, if you're willing to put in the time to learn them.

Physicists speculate on reasons for absence of the Higgs boson

HIGGS, FROM B7

and hadron-collider physics. "I don't believe this proposal any more than I believe a field goal kicker missed in the last two seconds because of ripples going backward in time that prevented him from making it," he said.

Furthermore, some argue that it is possible that the Higgs boson already exists, but as far as we can tell, the passage of time has not been altered. "Cosmic rays hit nuclei in our atmosphere at higher energies than person-kind will produce [at] the LHC. If the Higgs particle exists then cosmic rays will be producing them all the time," Bruce Barnett, a professor in the Hopkins Physics Department who performs research at the CERN Large Hadron Collider, said. "The possibility of a Higgs being produced does not cause cosmic rays to stop coming from outer space into our atmosphere."

Although it would seem that such a ridiculous-sounding theory would be immediately dismissed by the physics community, the fact that the two proposers are prominent thinkers in the field of particle physics makes their ideas even more controversial. Nielson, for one, is one of the founders of string theory, which combines quantum mechanics and general relativity to explain the most basic components of the universe.

Undaunted by the physics community's skepticism, Neilson and Ninomiya have proposed a test, using a random-number generator to distinguish bad luck from events prohibited by the future.

The LHC is scheduled to start accelerating protons to an energy of 3.5 trillion electron volts by the end of this year, and then build to seven trillion electron volts by the end of 2010. But according to Nielson and Ninomiya, even if it does reach 3.5 trillion electron volts, the energy will not be large enough to generate a Higgs. And no matter what happens, for elementary particle hunters the theory is the ultimate statement of pessimism.

Going green? Give up steak before your SUV

By KATHERINE TAN
Staff Writer

Eat less meat, and save us from the heat.

You care about the environment. You care about global warming. You care about the carbon dioxide gases your monstrous four-wheel drive vehicle produces, but do you know that the beefburger you ate for lunch could worsen the condition of global warming more than your SUV does? In fact, the average American diet produces an extra ton and a half of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen dioxide) compared to a strictly vegetarian diet.

Gidon Eshel and Pamela Martin, assistant professors of geophysics at the University of Chicago, concluded that switching eating habits from the Standard American Diet (SAD) to a vegan one helps fight global warming better than simply changing from a Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV) to a fuel-efficient hybrid car.

"The Standard American Diet contains 1047 Kcal from meat, and 54 percent of these calories come from red meat," Eshel said in an interview with the University of Chicago News Office. Eshel and Martin researched on the impact the SAD has in terms of energy consumption, greenhouse effects (carbon dioxide production) of consuming and producing food items in the diet, and compared these values to the energy consumption and greenhouse effects of the typical SUV.

The Standard American Diet reports a gross consumption of 3774 kilocalories (Kcal) per person per day, of which 1047 Kcal (or 27.7 percent) come from meat. As mentioned above, 54 percent of these calories come from red meat (beef, pork, and lamb). Eshel and Martin used the assumption that a vegan diet consists of 3774 Kcal as well, but none of the calories come from meat.

They then calculated the energy efficiency (input to output ratio) of various food items. Mutton turned out to rank the lowest, with only 1.2 percent efficiency. Other red meat products are not much better. Pork turned out to be 3.7 percent efficient, and beef, 6.4 percent efficient. On the other hand, plant produce have much higher efficiencies. Soy ranks the highest among all the food items investigate, with 415 percent efficiency.



COURTESY OF WWW.LANCSRESILIENCE.ORG.UK
Red meats like mutton and beef have the biggest carbon footprint.

Next, the researchers investigated the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of various food produce. The U.S. Department of Energy estimates 229.41 million tons of non-carbon dioxide GHG emissions, such as methane and nitrogen dioxide, from food production. Astoundingly, the production of red meat contributes almost 73 percent of the total amount of gas produced. "This simply means that by switching from a meat-dense diet to a vegetarian diet, we would produce 73 percent less GHG," Eshel said.

On a side note, the average SUV produces 6936 million tons of carbon dioxide. However, methane and nitrous oxides are far more powerful greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide: a pound of methane is as harmful as 50 pounds of carbon dioxide. Therefore, the GHG emitted by food (red meat) production is twice as harmful as the GHG emitted by automobiles. "Of course, we are not saying that we should not care about the potential hazards of automobiles," Eshel said. "The point is, what we eat really matters."

Davis Bookhart, Director of the Sustainability Office in Johns Hopkins University, also commented on the carnivorous diet. "Food is the biggest cause of global warming," Bookhart said. The Sustainability Office has been collaborating with Dining Services to raise awareness among students. For instance, the "knowing your carbon footprint" logo has been put on certain food choices in the Fresh Food Café (FFC), the undergraduate (especially freshmen) communal cafeteria. "We have been working to raise awareness among students," Bookhart said, "but this is not just a series of events, for instance, the green week. It is a frame of mind needed to be implemented in our community."

So, watch out for the "green footprints" next time you visit FFC, eat less meat, and rejoice as you bring our Earth a step farther away from global warming.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Chemiluminescence finds GI tumors early

By VIVEK SINANAN
Staff Writer

The luminescent glow of chemicals can be used to detect cancer in the gastrointestinal tract, according to pathology researchers at the Hopkins School of Medicine working with researchers at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, the University of Pennsylvania and Thomas Jefferson University.

The gastrointestinal or GI tract includes the stomach, the esophagus (a long muscular tube that pushes food into the stomach from the mouth) and the intestines. During the initial development of cancer of the small intestines, substances called "brush border enzymes" that are associated with the cancer are expressed in different parts of the GI tract.

In the past doctors have used this property to help identify the presence of cancer in patients. One of the ways this was done was by making the patient swallow a non-toxic chemical dye that bonded to the "brush border enzymes." Methylene blue dye was used.



COURTESY OF INVITROGEN.COM
Researchers hope to identify cancers early using the glow of tumorous cells.

The researchers found that using chemiluminescence — a property of certain substances that causes them to glow when treated with other chemicals, was more effective than treating them with methylene blue. In their experiment they compared the light intensity of two different brush border enzymes — alkaline phosphatase and lactase.

These enzymes were further subdivided into three categories: those located adjacent to the GI cancerous tumor, those incorporated as part of the tumor and those that were not associated with the tumor or the GI tract at all. The majority of those that fell into the third category were manifestations of pancreatic cancer, since the pancreas is very closely related in function to the GI tract. Of the tumors observed in the GI tract, all were located in the upper part of the tract, i.e. the stomach and esophagus.

The pathologists conducted their research under laboratory conditions using small cubes of tissue taken from patients, about 0.1 cm long on each side.

They published their findings in *Luminescence*, an online journal dedicated to breakthroughs in biological and chemical luminescence, on Aug. 14 under the title "Chemiluminescence-based detection of gastrointestinal malignancies." Jason Park of the Hopkins School of Medicine headed the team of pathologists.

They found that, on average, alkaline phosphatase enzymes that were adjacent to GI cancerous tumors glowed just under 150 times more brightly than those that were not found in the GI tract at all. They also determined that alkaline phosphatase enzymes directly associated with the GI cancerous tumors only glowed, on average, 25 percent as brightly as those that were not found in the GI tract.

Their results for lactase differed enormously from those for the other enzyme. There was very little to no derivation in light intensity based on location and association with the tumor. However the greatest difference was in the glows of alkaline phosphatase and lactase. On average, alkaline phosphatase glowed 970 times more brightly than lactase when treated with the chemiluminescence-inducing chemical. They further deduced that the most detectable cancerous cells were alkaline phosphatases that lay adjacent to the tumors found in the esophagus.

The researchers are of the opinion that their findings will be essential in causing chemiluminescence to completely replace chemical dyes, such as methylene blue, as the leading path toward early detection of cancers of the GI tract. They wrote, "Luminescence has virtually replaced colorimetric methods in the *in vitro* setting of the clinical laboratory. The study proposes a chemiluminescent methodology adaptable to the *in vivo* visual identification of gastrointestinal malignancies."

Simply put, luminescence is the only tool used to identify cancer in the laboratory, and this report may bring the method into wider use and help it to replace dyes in direct diagnosis of patients.

How it works: Bringing back Polaroid films

By DAN CADEL
Staff Writer

Digital photography has given people the ability to take endless numbers of pictures and see them instantly. But digital cameras have only been available to consumers for the past 10 years or so. Before then, another type of technology provided similar benefits — instant film.

For decades, instant film allowed people to take a picture and see a hardcopy within seconds. This technology was used by everyone from consumers to famous photographers.

Instant film was invented by Edwin Land, and the first consumer camera model utilizing the technology was released in 1947. Land had founded the Polaroid Corporation 10 years prior, providing him with a platform to develop and sell his product. Polaroid sold instant cameras for 60 years before announcing last year that they were stopping production.

In regular (non-instant) film cameras, when the film is exposed to light, photons of light hit the layers of the film. In color film there are layers that react to blue, green and red light. As the light hits these layers, a "record" of the light is created through different chemical reactions. The film must then be removed and treated with preparing chemicals and dyes of cyan, magenta and yellow that are attracted to the reacted chemicals from the light exposure.

The principles behind instant film operate in a similar way to regular film, except the chemicals necessary to develop the picture are contained within the film. The film is organized into layers with the developer and dye layers sitting below an image layer, in addition to timing, acid and black base layers.

A reagent layer, containing light-blocking chemicals, white dye and other chemicals, is what actually produces the image on the paper. After the picture is taken, the exposed paper-film is ejected from the camera through rollers that spread the reagent evenly over the image area.

As the reagent chemicals work, the opacifiers block additional light from exposing the entire film before it is developed. The reagent moves through the layers developing the film, such that only the colors that were exposed will reach the surface of the picture. The alkali and acid layers react with the opacifier to make it clear and allow the image to materialize from the black background. Meanwhile, the timing layer slows down the reagent to keep it from activating the acid layer before the picture has developed.

A group called "The Impossible Project" has set out to bring about the return of instant film. This group consists of former Polaroid employees and engineers with a wide range of skills and areas of expertise. According to its Web site, the Impossible Project was founded with the goal of re-inventing and restarting the production of analog instant film for vintage Polaroid cameras.



COURTESY OF WWW.MERRILLPHOTO.COM
The first Polaroid SX-70 instant film camera, allowing users to shake it like a Polaroid picture since 1972.

However, the mission of the Impossible Project is not simply to reproduce and copy the original Polaroid films, but instead to develop a new, better product with higher-quality components and more efficient production methods.

On Oct. 13, The Impossible Project announced that it will work in a partnership with Polaroid and the Summit Global Group to produce instant films with the Polaroid brand name for a limited time in the middle of 2010. By next year, you'll be able to pull your old Polaroid camera out of the closet and snap some photos.

Hopkins tests robots before going operational

Da Vinci, from B7

setting, which inevitably will help them to develop better software and fine-tune pre-existing surgical robotic systems for use in real operating rooms in the future.

"We use plastic phantoms on which we can do much of the testing before doing live testing at the medical school," Taylor said.

By analyzing how these surgeons interact with and utilize the system, researchers like Taylor hope to develop computer-based systems to improve interventional methods, such as software that could enforce safety measures in case a surgeon gets a little too close to delicate tissue during a tricky procedure.



ANGELI BUENO/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Robotics could be used to help surgeons analyze their surgeries.

The greatest potential offered by the integration of surgical robots into more surgeries is their capacities for integrating huge amounts of information. Theoretically, these robots can take database information (including anatomical atlases, etc.) and combine it with individualized patient info (such as medical imaging results) to allow the surgeon to better analyze individual surgeries. This would make many procedures safer and more efficient, which in turn would allow patients to experience less painful, faster and more efficient procedures and recoveries.

The research done within the CISST ERC framework is widely varied, but most focuses on enhancing the current technological surgeries.

Taylor, for example, has lent his mind power to several different problems in the last several decades. He has worked not only here at Hopkins, but also at IBM, developing a surgical robotic system in the early '90s called Robodoc, which was used to increase the precision of hip implant surgeries.

Taylor has worked to advance surgical robotics, but he has also moved into the realm of mentorship of young undergraduates.

Taylor teaches several classes on campus that apply to medical robotics, including those on computer-integrated surgery and medical imaging. "Our focus is on both research and education," he said.

Music improv illuminates how we make decisions

Improv, from B7

in improvisation (due to the five-key constraint). The limited number of improvisation patterns required more effort and concentration from the subjects. Thus, subjects had to try harder during melodic inventions in comparison with rhythmic ones.

One might wonder how Berkowitz and Ansari were able to simulate accurate improvisation in their study. After all, improvisation is a creative, unpredictable process that usually occurs under specific conditions, say, a jazz club. Improvisation also includes a whole spectrum of cognitive processes like "decision making, creativity, emotion, memory, [and] attention." It would be virtually impossible to simultaneously examine these processes and allocate each one to a brain region.

Berkowitz and Ansari therefore limited their study to a set of tasks that allowed them to examine the sole cognitive process of decision-making. While the study does not represent improvisation to the highest degree, it does utilize improvisatory tasks.

This study provides an understanding of the neural correlation between attention and creativity. It makes us wonder whether nonmusical individuals can be trained to change their cognitive approach, and subsequently their brain function.

Environmental News Briefs

Climate bill incites strife between energy companies

The once-unified major energy producers in the U.S. are now splintering into factions over the latest climate bill. The proposed legislation would limit the amount of greenhouse emissions per year through the use of a set number of pollution permits that companies can purchase and sell.

Known as cap and trade, this system effectively places a hefty price on carbon to encourage investment in low-carbon and alternative technologies. Now, coal companies are battling with natural gas companies to gain favor among consumers and to advocate the use of their goods for electricity production.

Recently, the American Natural Gas Alliance was formed to draw attention to the fact that gas emits far less carbon dioxide than coal. In total, energy producers have spent over $200 million in just half a year on lobbying efforts in Washington, D.C..

Meanwhile, companies with hydroelectric power or nuclear energy plants have their own agenda and support a mandate to increase the use of renewable power.

Color-changing roof tiles cut costs

Recent MIT graduates have developed roof tiles that change color based on the temperature.



COURTESY OF WWW.MIT.EDU
Color-changing roof tiles developed by MIT graduates reduce air-conditioning costs.

They are made of a special polymer placed between layers of plastic. At cooler temperatures, the polymer can dissolve into solution, allowing a black background to show through.

However, when heated, the polymer condenses to form tiny droplets that scatter light to create a white surface. In warm weather, the tiles are white and reflect 80 percent of the sunlight that strikes them, helping to cool down homes. This has been shown to save up to 20 percent of current air-conditioning costs.

In cold weather, the tiles turn black and reflect only 30 percent of sunlight, absorbing most of it to generate warmth inside a house. More work still needs to be done to test the durability of the tiles before they are marketable.

Top predator decline threatens ecosystems

The growing decline of apex predators, those at the top of the food chain like cougars, lions and sharks, and the resulting surge in mesopredators (such as foxes or raccoons) are becoming global problems with significant environmental and economic costs.

As just one example, killing of wolves, a type of apex predator, has been the easy solution to protecting livestock. This, however, leads to an increase in the coyote population, mesopredators that are usually kept in check by wolves. The coyotes can then attack more antelope and sheep, costing ranchers millions of dollars, and throwing off the natural balances of the ecosystem.

This catastrophic disruption is not limited to one area: Increases in mesopredator populations have occurred in oceans, rivers, forests and grasslands all over the world. Unfortunately, this process is very expensive and nearly impossible to reverse in its current state.

Strong earthquakes weaken faults half a world away

Seismologists at the Carnegie Institution of Science in Washington, D.C., and the University of California, Berkeley have examined the 1987 to 2008 seismic records from Parkfield, Calif., which is part of the San Andreas Fault.

From these records they discovered that all three series of microearthquakes in the area during that time period were the result of earthquakes in other regions of the world, the most deadly being the 2004 Sumatran-Andaman earthquake whose epicenter was in Indonesia.

If the 2004 quake that was concentrated in the Indian Ocean was able to have this long-distance effect on the San Andreas Fault, it may have also weakened other faults all around the world. Some scientists suspect that the extraordinarily high number of strong, magnitude eight earthquakes that occurred worldwide in 2005 and 2006 were also triggered by the 9.3-magnitude Sumatran-Andaman quake.

Ice-free Arctic may become reality in the next two decades

Some scientists believe that the Arctic Ocean will be largely ice-free during the summer in just 10 years and that the summer sea ice will disappear completely by 2030. Measurements taken there last spring show that most of the remaining ice is just a year old, 6 feet thick and very vulnerable.

In contrast, the ice that used to cover the Arctic more than a year old and was usually about 9 feet thick. The thinner Arctic ice takes less solar energy to melt and can also be broken up easily and pushed away by powerful wind and ocean currents.

However, other researchers say that the ice will last until as late as 2100, basing their predictions on natural variability. They cite the example of 2007, when there was a record low amount of summer Arctic ice with very warm temperatures and strong winds, whereas in the summers of 2008 and 2009, there was some recovery of the ice.

— All briefs by Julia Zhang

ATHLETES OF THE WEEK
ALLISON CAPPELAERE & ALEX ZENOFF — VOLLEYBALL

Duo finds success both in class and on the court

By MIKE YUAN
Staff Writer



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Seniors Zenoff and Cappelaere have led volleyball to a winning record this season.

This week's Athletes of the Week are seniors Allison Cappelaere and Alex Zenoff from the Johns Hopkins Volleyball team.

Cappelaere, an outside and opposite hitter from Ellicot City, Md., and Zenoff, a middle back who hails from San Francisco, Calif., have led the Jays to a 14-10 overall record so far this season.

The duo have led an offensive onslaught this year, as Zenoff ranks fifth in the Centennial Conference in hitting percentage and Cappelaere sits at 11th for kills. Zenoff has also proven her defensive prowess, as she currently ranks eighth in blocks.

The pair is just as ambitious off the court and in the classroom.

As an East Asians studies and International Studies major, Zenoff plans on joining the Peace Corps in Asia.

"I have never been so excited for anything in my life! I am really looking forward to such a great opportunity," she said.

Cappelaere is double majoring in public health and history of science, medicine and technology. Her plans for the near future include graduate school.

"My top choice is Hopkins' Bloomberg School of Public Health's coordinated Masters of Health Sciences (MHS)/Registered Dietician (RD) program in the International Health, Human Nutrition program. I want to pursue a career in nutrition, potentially in either sports or community nutrition," she said.

As Hopkins student athletes, both Zenoff and Cappelaere's days are centered around volleyball and work. Zenoff often finds herself brushing up on Chinese or finishing some homework on B-level. Cappelaere describes her schedule as a hectic balance of classes, volleyball and trying to enjoy her senior year.

When she isn't busy with school or sports, Cappelaere finds the time to cook, bake, read and workout. Both girls give much credit to their friends for helping them to keep happy and sane.

The two were recognized for their performances in the classroom as Allison earned academic honor roll honors in 2007 and 2008, while Alex joined her by earning the award in 2008.

When game day rolls around, however, both Alex and Allison are pumped and ready to go. Zenoff's pre-game rituals include downing a pack of Gu, which she describes as a Powerbar in gel form.

"It's a tradition I've had since high school, which I admit is pretty silly because Gu was made for long distance runners and cyclists," she said.

Meanwhile, Cappelaere spends time visualizing herself playing well and doing her job right. She focuses on the task at hand by writing down a few personal goals.

These rituals, among other things, have kept the two going strong for their four years at Hopkins. Despite describing the years as a roller coaster ride, the high points of their careers at Hopkins seem to outshine the lows. They helped the team through a coaching transition to current head coach Greg Giovanazzi. In 2007, the pair helped the Jays reach the ECAC Championships and Zenoff earned second team all-conference honors as a junior in 2008.

On the court, the two share responsibilities of leading the team.

"Alli and I might seem similar in some respects, but we are very different people," Alex said. "Alli's leadership style is more vocal, whereas I'd say mine is more to lead by example. While Alli is great at handling logistics and likes to pump up the team with speeches, I tend to check in with people one on one and calm people down when things get hectic."

Zenoff goes on to describe her role as "Someone that my teammates have confidence in to play consistently no matter what is going on in the match, and off the court as someone that my teammates feel comfortable talking to about anything."

Cappelaere describes herself as playing "a huge role on the court. I play all the way around and pass and hit a majority of the balls. I am a pretty steady, confident and hard-working player and I think people look to me as the glue of the team. I try to lead by example and also help motivate my teammates to stay positive and believe in themselves."

"I am trying to play my best and really enjoy the experience as I see the season coming to a close," Zenoff said. "I should have understood this better all along, but as I get closer and closer to being finished, I realize the whole point is to have fun with it. At this point, I finally see there is absolutely no reason to hold back." Cappelaere set out a clear goal in mind: "To win out the rest of our conference matches and hopefully sneak into the Conference Tournament to get our chance of redemption."

When asked if she would stay involved with the sport in the future, Allison replied, "Absolutely. Volleyball is always going to a part of my life and I'm definitely going to keep playing in fun recreational leagues and on beach volleyball teams. I could also see myself coaching on the side in the future, either helping out with Hopkins or coaching a younger club or high school team. It would also be really cool if I end up doing sports nutrition, I would love working with athletes to improve their performance through proper nutrition."

As their careers wind down, these two young women look to take the skills they have learned on the court and apply it to a very bright future.

VITAL STATISTICS

Year: Senior

Major: **Cappelaere-**
History of science/ public health
Zenoff-
East Asian Studies/International Relations

Hopkins Highlights:
The two seniors earned academic honor roll honors. Zenoff is ranked fifth for hitting percentage and eighth for blocks in the Cenntial Conferece. Cappelaere is ranked 11th for kills.



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
The Blue Jays defeated McDaniel on Wednesday to inch closer to a posteason berth.

Volleyball takes pair, keeps playoff hopes alive

By KAT BASELICE
Sports Editor

This Saturday, the Hopkins volleyball team took on the Bryn Mawr Owls. They defeated the Owls in three straight sets, improving their overall record and breaking a three-game losing streak. The team then played McDaniel at home, and once again came up on top 3-1, improving their record to 15-10.

"After a few loses, we went into the game with nothing to lose," sophomore Sarah Feicht said. "Everyone contributed to this win, from the first point to the last kill of the match by Katie Kings."

With playoff berth hanging in the balance, the Jays needed to come up with a win to keep their season alive. "We worked hard in practice and tried to fine-tune the aspects of the game we were having the most trouble with," senior captain Alex Zenoff said. "We have been steadily improving as a team since preseason, so we were confident and excited going into the match."

The Jay's hard work paid off, as they were able to snag the victory with relative ease. They took the first set 25-16. In the second set, the Owls were able to post 19 points before the Jays got to 25, but that would be the closest they would get to winning a set. The final set saw a score of 25-18 in favor of Hopkins.

With his team controlling the momentum, head coach Greg Giovanazzi was able to rotate 16 players into the game. "We were confident throughout the match regardless of the lineup," Feicht said. "The freshman played well and are all having a great season."

Zenoff led the team with 10 kills. Feicht racked up nine kills during the game. Becky Paytner was good for 22 assists and lead the team in digs with eight.

The team also celebrated "Senior Day" on Saturday in honor of the graduating seniors. The team will lose five seniors next year: Rhea Alexander, Kristen Kozielski, Katie Buckheit, Allison Cappelaere and Alex Zenoff.

"All of the senior players' parents were around," Zenoff said. "It was a really nice opportunity to play hard and acknowledge how much we care about one another as teammates."

"We were all ready to show how hard we had worked at practice that week and how excited we were to play with our seniors for their senior game," Paytner added. "They really deserved a good game for how much they have taught the rest of the team and for how much we respect them."

On Wednesday, the Jays continued their quest for playoff berth, this time against the McDaniel Green Terror. In order to keep their playoff hopes alive the Jays had to win their last two regular season games. Even then, their post-season would depend on how other teams in the conference faired. Putting all of this aside, the Jays did what they could to keep themselves in contention for a shot at the playoffs, taking the win over McDaniel 3-1.

"[The McDaniel game is] a big game because we have lost to them the past three years," Paytner said prior to the game. "We're going in ready and we're not going in thinking about playoffs. Right now I think we're playing every game with as much intensity and heart as we can and when playoffs come, they'll come and we'll play as hard as we have been to do as well as we can."

Hopkins took the first set, 25-15. The Green Terror answered in the next set, besting the Jays 25-20. Hopkins, however, remained in control, taking the next two sets 34-32 and 28-26 respectively.

The team was good for 61 kills and 89 digs. Senior Katie Buckheit led the team in digs with 19, followed closely by Cappelaere with 15. Cappelaere, who has been a force to be reckoned with all season on offence, also added 16 kills.

The Jays play their last regular season game Saturday, Oct. 31 against Ursinus, in Collegeville, Pa. Game time is slated for 1 p.m. Hopefully all of their hard work will pay off and it won't be their last game this season.

CNU blanks Jays in second half for win

HOCKEY, FROM B12

on the regular season schedule for the Jays who hope to qualify for the NCAA tournament.

The Jays started strong. Sophomore Amy Wharton scored the only Hopkins goal of the first half – unfortunately it was the only goal that the Jays would put in the net. The goal came with less than five minutes remaining in the first half and was assisted by Vandersall.

Motylinski elaborated on the intensity the Jays brought to Christopher Newport, "We knew going into the CNU game that it was going to be a hard fight . . . but we played at a high level the whole game."

Christopher Newport responded quickly and tied the game going into the half at 1-1. The second half belonged to the home team, scoring two more goals, and blanking all four of Hopkins' shots.

According to Henn, "As our Coach [Meghan Fraser] told us at the end of the game, she couldn't have asked us to do anything more as a team." Gabbi continued. "Our defense was extremely solid."

The team has two games left before conference tournament play; one against McDaniel and the other against undefeated Ursinus.

"Our goals for the season are still attainable," Motylinksi said. "And our minds are set on winning the rest of our conference games and performing at our highest level in the conference tournament."

BLUE JAY TEAM STANDINGS

Team Standings

as of October 27, 2009

W. Cross Country
1st in NCAA Mideast Region
2nd in NCAA National Poll

M. Cross Country
5th in NCAA Mideast Region

M. Soccer
3rd in Centennial Conference
3rd in NCAA Mid-Atlantic Region

Water Polo
6th in CWPA National Rankings

Football
3rd in Centennial Conference

Volleyball
7th in Centennial Conference

W. Soccer
1st in Centennial Conference
2nd in NCAA Mid-Atlantic Region

Field Hockey
3rd in Centennial Conference

For more info go to *http://www.jhusports.com*

Swimming sunk by tough Division I Terrapin squad

By MIKE PORAMBO
Staff Writer

The Johns Hopkins swim team traveled down to College Park, Md., to take on the Terrapins of the University of Maryland in a dual meet last Saturday. The Jays came up short, with the men's team falling 146.5-91.5 and the women's team 187-67.

The men's team opened up with the 200m medley relay. The team of senior John Thomas, sophomore Tim Nam and seniors Spiros Moisiades and Teddy Bulakul took second place, with a time of 1:37.59. Afterwards sophomore Stephen Niemiec finished in fifth place in the 200m freestyle in 1:48.44.

Hopkins dominated the 50m backstroke, with Thomas grabbing the first place spot in 24.37, while Bulakul took third in 25.41. Following the 50m backstroke, Nam took third in the 50m breaststroke with a time of 27.98. Sophomore Nico Gimenez finished just less than a second behind him in fifth in 28.89. Next, in the 100m fly, freshman Carter Gisriel took fourth, finishing in 54.01. Sophomore Eddy Zandee took second in the 50m freestyle, finishing in 21.75. Freshman Tyler Woods finished just behind him in fourth in 22.16.

In the 100m freestyle, Bulakul took fifth in 48.17. Afterwards, Thomas continued to dominate the backstroke events, winning the 100m backstroke in 52.21, nearly a full two seconds before the second place finisher touched the wall. Nam added another second place finish in the 100m breaststroke in 1:00.34. Freshman Phillip Hall finished third in the 500m freestyle in 4:58.13, and Zandee finished second in the 50m fly in 23.87, his second second-place finish of the day.

"We gave it a good effort and there were many impressive swims, despite the fact that almost half the roster was out sick," Moisiades said. "It's tough to perform at our highest level right now with all the training we're doing."

The team remains optimistic though. "The team's attitude is at a certain level that has not been there in a while," Thomas said. "We're at a difficult stage of our training, so it makes racing at meets difficult."

"It's always tough when you're facing a Division I opponent as good as Maryland," junior Chris Razavi said. "Team morale is still high, we're doing a lot of great training in the water gearing up for our big midseason meet at Kenyon."

The women's team opened with a fifth-place finish in the 200m medley relay. The team of sophomores Lindsey Kent, Annie Tsay, Katherine Arnett and freshman Eleanor Gardner finished in 1:54.95. Freshman Kristen Ferriero took fourth in the 200m freestyle, finishing in 1:59.77. Afterwards Kent took fifth in the 50m backstroke with a time of 29.52.

Tsay finished third in the 50m breaststroke in 31.70. Afterwards senior Lisa Qu took fifth place in the 100m fly in 1:02.41. Gardner added two more fifth-place finishes in the 50m and 100m freestyle, finishing in 25.78 and 55.24, respectively.

In the 100m backstroke, sophomore Margaret Spach took fourth in 1:01.85, and Tsay finished fourth in the 100 breaststroke afterwards in 1:08.51. Sophomore Khristine Ghemigian took third place in the 500m freestyle in 5:22.75, and Arnett took fifth in the 50m fly in 27.92. Maryland swam exhibitions for the final events.

"At this point in the season, we're putting 100 percent into practice, so that by the end of the season we can recover faster for our biggest meets," Kent said. "The fact that we kept up with Maryland motivates us to keep it up."

The Jays reenter the pool for a dual meet against Franklin & Marshall Saturday, Oct. 31 at 11 a.m.



FILE PHOTO
A Hopkins swimmer competes in fly, one of the most physically demanding strokes.

SPORTS

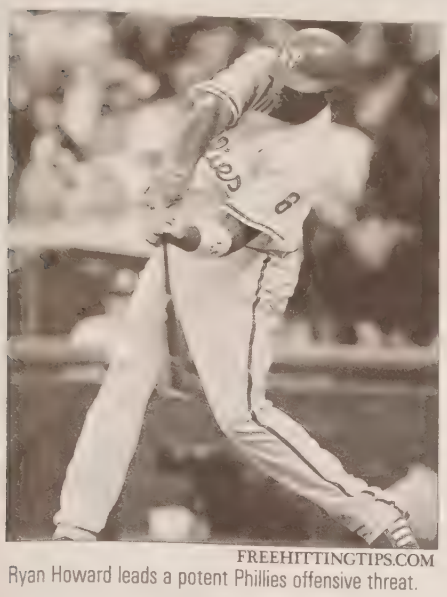
News-Letter World Series Preview

The World Series is finally upon us, pitting the defending champion Philadelphia Phillies against the 26-time champion New York Yankees. While these two teams have not faced each other in the fall classic since 1950, they have been two of MLB's most dominant teams the past few seasons. Our experts give their take on who will emerge as World Series champion.

WHY THE PHILLIES WILL WIN

By BRETT SCHWARTZ
Staff Writer

Pitching: Game One seems to be a wash, with former Cleveland Indian stars Cliff Lee and C.C. Sabathia taking the hill. Game Two features Pedro Martinez returning to memorable New York for another crucial playoff game against AJ Burnett. The two biggest question marks for the Phillies are pitchers Cole Hamels and Brad Lidge. Hamels was the 2008 World Series MVP and has had several extremely poor outings over this year's playoff run. Closer Brad Lidge was perfect last year and has finally gained some momentum as of late by not blowing any games. Both pitchers must play up to last year's standard if the Phillies plan on repeating.



FREEHITTINGTIPS.COM
Ryan Howard leads a potent Phillies offensive threat.

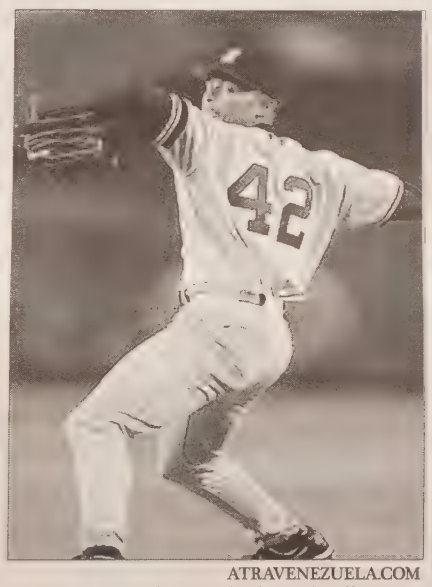
Hitting: While the pitching is close, the Phillies have proven themselves to be an offensive threat in the post season. Both teams are mirror-images of each other, playing in homer-friendly parks. The Yankees have offseason acquisitions Mark Texiera and Nick Swisher, as the Phillies counter with Raul Ibanez. The Phillies core of Chase Utley, Ryan Howard and Jimmy Rollins is about the same as the Yankees' core of Derek Jeter, the now suddenly-clutch Alex Rodriguez and Jorge Posada. Both teams pride themselves on late-inning heroics and there is sure to be plenty of them in this heavy-hitting series.

Intangibles: Shortstop Jimmy Rollins predicted the Phillies to win, so it has to come true, right? Rollins has been correct in his many predictions about the "Fightins" winning the NL East and predicting a Yankees/Phillies series. The Phillies have played all year with a shadow hanging over them as they remember their late-great broadcaster, Harry Kalas. The team has paid tribute to him by hanging up his suit in their dugout all year since his death. The main intangible has to be the Philadelphia crowd. Known as the toughest, rowdiest fans in sports, Philadelphia mentally destroyed pitcher C.C. Sabathia in last year's NLDS. Many steroid-related chants were yelled in the NLCS for outfielder Manny Ramirez and you can expect many "A-roids" and "A-fraud" chants for Yankees third-baseman Alex "A-Rod" Rodriguez.

WHY THE YANKEES WILL WIN

By JEFF ZHU
Staff Writer

Offense: The consistently powerful Yankees offense made a couple of additions to the lineup, making it even more potent. Derek Jeter had an OBP over .400 in 2009, while Johnny Damon had his best power year. Mark Teixeira, the key offseason acquisition, provides a premier power, switch-hitting bat in the three spot. Alex Rodriguez overcame a slow start and injury to put up another .400+ wOBA year, also providing much needed protection for Teixeira. Jorge Posada and Hideki Matsui both had comeback years from injury and consolidate the middle of the order. Robinson Cano became an emergent power threat this season with 25 home runs, hits seventh. The often underrated Nick Swisher is a three true outcomes hitter (home runs, walks, strikeouts) and Melky Cabrera is an above-average hitting centerfielder. This offense was the best in 2009, leading the major leagues in OPS, isolated power and BB/K ratio among other things.



ATRAVENEZUELA.COM
Mariano Rivera is the most dominant playoff closer.

Pitching: The postseason allows teams to run three-man rotations. The Yankees spent over $243 million on C.C. Sabathia and A.J. Burnett over the offseason. Sabathia, a perennial Cy Young candidate, throws three above-average pitches (fastball, slider, changeup) and has dominated the postseason thus far, allowing only three runs over 22 innings pitched. Burnett, is the best strikeout pitcher of the three (8.48 K/9) and also possesses the "spike curveball," the best curveball in 2009 (48.3 percent whiff rate). Andy Petitte, a seasoned Yankee postseason stalwart, will rely on his cutter and curveball in games, and also will shutdown the opposing running game. The Yankees bullpen has some good pieces in it. Youngsters Dave Robertson and Phil Hughes have emerged as reliable strikeout machines out of the pen. Joba Chamberlain also provides an option. Phil Coke has been tough on lefty hitters, which would be needed against guys like Ryan Howard. The bullpen also includes the best closer in baseball history thus far, Mariano Rivera.

Intangibles: The Yankees disappointed last season, not making the playoffs for the first time in over a decade. While only three pieces (Derek Jeter, Mariano Rivera and Jorge Posada) remain from the great Yankees teams of the late 1990s, this new-Yankee team, playing in a new Yankee Stadium, has been exciting to watch all season, finishing with baseball's best regular season record. But in order to truly re-establish themselves as baseball's marque franchise, they need to find a way to bring the World Series banner back to the House That Ruth Built.



FILE PHOTO
Hopkins wrestlers competed in the Black and Blue Brawl on Saturday to determine which wrestlers would win starting spots.

Blue Jay wrestlers battle for spots

By DEMIAN KENDALL
Staff Writer

It's a Saturday night and Goldfarb Gymnasium is packed with fans, parents and alumni ready to welcome the beginning of the Hopkins wrestling season. The Black and Blue Brawl is traditionally the biggest event of the year for the team, yet it's a competition in which the team as a whole has no opponent.

At the beginning of each season, the wrestling team divides into two separate squads: the black team and the blue team. The Black and Blue Brawl is a full match between these two teams, giving the wrestlers a chance to compete for a starting spot in the lineup and giving the coaching staff an opportunity to showcase and examine some of the team's young talent.

It is a tradition implemented by fifth-year head coach Keith Norris that traditionally draws in a number of parent and alumni spectators as well as a large pool of potential recruits who get the opportunity of seeing first-hand what Hopkins wrestling is all about.

One problem with the Black and Blue Brawl is the fact that the competitors have been practicing with each other for weeks. Members of the respective black and blue teams traditionally face off against their in-practice wrestling partners and are generally familiar with their opponents' techniques and styles. What results is typically a series of slow yet competitively close matches.

This proved to be the case in the opening match as sophomore Adam Stevens squared off against Baltimore freshman Teno Boone. After a first-period stalemate, Boone scored an escape in the second leading to yet another long series of shoot-and-defend with zero scoring. Stevens scored an escape in the third period, but not before Boone was able to earn the one riding time point that would lead him to win the match by a score of 2-1.

After a 133-pound forfeit to Paul Marcello, junior team captain Rocky Barilla faced Ohio freshman Matt Nelson in the 141-pound division. Barilla was able to score two takedown points in the first period and an escape in the second to secure a three-point lead entering the third period. Nelson earned an escape in the third with 1:30 left on the clock, but Barilla was able to fend off Nelson's shots to stall out a 4-1 victory.

Nelson's close-fought battle with Barilla (who posted an impressive 28-17 record last season) exemplifies the freshman talent of the very young Hopkins team.

"This probably is one of the best freshmen classes we've had," junior team captain Eric Levenseller said.

> This probably is one of the best freshman classes we've ever had.
>
> — Eric Levenseller, Junior Team Captain

"I think our freshmen are getting tougher each year," junior174-pounder and former Centennial Conference Champion Patrick Stanley said. "Each incoming class is getting better every year and this seems like one of our better freshman classes."

At 149 pounds, sophomore Michael Testa and Ben Kauffman fought out yet another close match with Kauffman coming out on top by a score of 5-3. Also at 149 pounds, sophomore Kyle Bieg earned a one-sided victory against junior Xavier Mohammed by a score of 10-2.

The freshman talent rose once again at 157 pounds as freshman Joseph Gowen challenged junior Robbie Nedbor-Gross, losing 7-5.

The match of the night came at the first 165-pound showdown, as freshmen Salvatore Rizzo and Ben Elder fought their way to a 7-7 tie in the middle of the third period. In the closing seconds of the match, Elder pulled off a match-winning double-leg takedown to come out on top 9-7.

The rest of the match was relatively one-sided and predictable. Levenseller defeated freshman Dylan Meade by an injury default. In the third 165-pound match, freshman Andrew Giannascoli toppled freshman Stuart Corless by a 17-2 technical fall. At 184 pounds, sophomore Hector Cintron, ended his freshman career with an impressive fourth-place finish at the Centennial Conference, pinned freshman Nick Erdenberger in 5:29. In the final match of the night, freshman 197-pounder Reid Mosquera defeated sophomore first-year collegiate 285-pounder Rick Danlikowicz by a score of 7-2.

The Black and Blue Brawl demonstrated the significant amount of young talent that the team has to offer. The Hopkins wrestling senior class is extinct, leaving a young squad with lots of room for development. But despite the average age of the team, a strong sense of promise still exists for the Jays for the 2009-2010 season.

"I think this year will be a big turning point for the program," Levenseller said. "Our team has never been this big before. We're solid up and down the lineup. We have a couple of really good recruits. I think we should be a top-20 team."

"We have to realize that we are good if we think we are, but you can't just have wishful thinking that you're going to win the Conference," Stanley said. "You have to know how hard you're going to work to be sure you're going to win. Things have to change and we're not there yet. These kids don't understand that we have a long ways to go. There are a lot of things that need to get worked on."

With significant challenges on the horizon for the team, the attitude in the wrestling room remains positive.

"I think that we all make fun of each other a lot," Stanley said. "There's not too much of a hierarchy, we just have a good time. We fight over what music gets played in the wrestling room — these freshmen have no taste in music. It's a fun dynamic."

The first challenge that the team will face will come Nov. 7 when they head to Grantham, Pa for the annual Messiah Invitational, followed by the Red Dragon open in Oneonta, N.Y.



FILE PHOTO
The Blue Jay defense only allowed 13 goals in four games this past weekend.

Water polo wins second straight Division III Eastern Championship

WATER POLO, From B12

Junior starting goalie Jeremy Selbst got some playing time and racked up 10 saves and a goalie assist. Choi and Gastevich added four saves, an assist and three steals.

Hopkins' three wins in the tournament set them up for a place in the title game against the Washington and Jefferson Presidents.

In the Championship game on Sunday, Hopkins opened up the game with an eight-goal barrage. The Presidents responded with three goals of their own. But over the second and third quarters, the Jays scored 15 more goals while shutting out the Presidents to bring their lead to 23-3.

In the fourth quarter, the Jays finally let up by scoring just three and allowing three Presidential goals. Sauerhoff had been playing well the whole year, but he really threw the hammer down, going 6-6 in shooting, having six goals, four assists and three steals. Gertridge had two goals and three steals and Fox had three steals and two assists. The three goalies, Selbst, Choi and Gastevich combined for 14 saves, six goalie assists and seven steals, providing a dominant defensive effort.

Over the whole four-game Eastern Championships, the Jays outscored their opponents 88-13. Ten different Jays had scored, and Sauerhoff led the team with 18 goals.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28 the Jays traveled to Washington, DC to take on George Washington in CWPA Southern Division action. The Jay's last regular season game comes on Halloween Saturday at Home with a costume contest.

M. soccer hits rough patch during final conference games

M. SOCCER, from B12

The Jays entered the game with a record of 6-0-1 in their last seven coming off a 0-0 draw against York in their last match. During this span the Jays surrendered only one goal, scored by Muhlenberg in Hopkins' 2-1 overtime victory. Hopkins thus entered the game with high hopes, looking to extend this successful streak deep into conference play.

The Jays got off to a quick start, as they were able to take a lead over the Diplomats just the fifth minute, as junior forward Scott Bukoski took a beautiful pass from senior midfielder Max Venker and slipped a shot past Franklin & Marshall junior goalkeeper Zach Zamek for his 13th goal of the season. Zamek played strong for the remainder of the match, however, as he made eight saves and prevented the Jays from scoring another goal.

The Diplomats struck back later in the first half, as freshman midfielder Shawn Ganow put a corner kick from senior midefielder Matt Melino and put it in the back of the net, scoring for the first time this season and marking the first goal of his collegiate career. This would be the only goal surrendered by senior keeper Ravi Gill and the Hopkins defense, and only the fifth of the season. Gill would stand strong in goal for the remainder of the game, turning away the Diplomats' remaining eight shots on goal.

Despite holding a lopsided 32-15 advantage in shots, marked by five shots by Bukoski, Venker, junior midfielder Evan Kleinberg and senior midfielder Chand Balfour, the Jays could not get another shot past Zamek to close out the game for a win. They also held an 8-3 advantage and committed only nine fouls to the Diplomats' 17. This was seen in the Diplomats' three yellow cards in the match, while the only booking for the Jays was given to senior back Nate Wysk in the game's 110th minute.



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTORAPHY EDITOR
Senior Chand Balfour and the Jays could not quite pull off the comeback versus rival Gettysburg.

The Jays played the Gettysburg Bullets at Homewood on Wednesday, falling 3-2. The Bullets went up 3-0 in the first 43 minutes, outshooting the Jays 13-6. While Hopkins got a goal each from Chris Wilson and Bukoski, it was not enough to complete the comeback.

The Jays have only one game remaining in the regular season before moving onto the Centennial Conference tournament, most likely with a fairly high seeding given their strong conference record. At 19th in the nation fairly strong hopes remain for an NCAA Tournament appearance.

The Jays close out their season in Chestertown, Md. against Centennial Conference foe the Washington College Shoremen on Oct. 31.

SPORTS

Did You Know?

A woman in Philadelphia has been charged with prostitution and other related offenses after posting an ad on Craigslist offering to perform sexual acts in exchange for World Series tickets. Tickets for game four in Philadelphia are currently going for between $400 and $1000 on StubHub.com.

Home Calendar

SATURDAY, Oct. 31

Water Polo vs. Naval Academy, 3 p.m.

W. soccer shuts down Bryn Mawr, McDaniel

By TRISTAN MOHABIR
Staff Writer

The Hopkins women's soccer team set a new season high for goals Saturday, thrashing Bryn Mawr 6-0 in gloomy conditions. Sophomore forward Erica Suter and senior forward Caitlin Moore were each responsible for two goals in the win. On Tuesday the Blue Jays defeated McDaniel 3-0 at Homewood Field.

With the victory, the Jays improved their record to 12-3 overall on the year and 7-1 in conference play, while Bryn Mawr continued its Centennial Conference struggles, falling to 5-10-1 and 0-9 for the season. The victory was the Jays' remarkable thirteenth shutout of the season, and helped them clinch a spot in the Centennial Conference playoffs.

Historically, Hopkins has dominated over Bryn Mawr, leading the all-time series 15-1 before Saturday's game, with Bryn Mawr's only victory being the first time the two teams met in 1993. Since then, the Jays rattled off 15 straight victories in the series by a whopping 80-7 point margin and Saturday's game followed the trend. Due to a cancelled game earlier in the week, the Jays were well rested, and dominated the contest from the onset.

Suter needed less than 10 minutes to score the game's first goal, scoring on an assist from senior goalie Karen Gruszkowski. The assist was the first of Gruszkowski's career, as most of her time is spent back in the goal. At 22:22 in the first half, Moore scored the first of her two goals, this time with Suter on the assisting end. Keeping its foot on the accelerator, Hopkins scored again less than 5 minutes later, with Moore scooping up a loose ball and punishing it deep into the Bryn Mawr goal.

The Jays did not relent in the second half, as Suter scored early off of a beautifully placed corner kick by senior forward Claire Pelura. The goal was Suter's eighth of the year, which leads the team.

At the 54:35 mark in the game, junior forward Erin Stafford scored her fourth goal of the season on an assist from sophomore forward Paulina Goodman, squeezing the ball just inside the right post. Sophomore midfielder Allison Smith also got in on the scoring action, scoring the game's final goal, with just over a minute left, on an assist from freshman midfielder Dana Stone.



FILE PHOTO
Sophomore Erica Suter had two goals and an assist in Tuesday's win over conference foe McDaniel.



FILE PHOTO
The women's soccer team is currently in first place in the Centennial Conference.

At the end of the game, Hopkins had a whopping 16 shots on goal, compared to only three for Bryn Mawr, further adding insult to injury. Goalkeeper Jessica Cynowiec, who had her first career start and victory, combined with Meredith Maguire for a total of three saves in the shutout.

Bryn Mawr 0
Hopkins 6

McDaniel 0
Hopkins 3

Coming off of a loss, the Jays needed a statement victory, and got just that on Saturday. "I'm glad we came out and just dominated the game. It was nice to make a statement after last week's loss to Muhlenberg," Goodman said. "There's no reason why we shouldn't keep winning and dominating and go on to win the Conference Championship."

On Tuesday the Jays shut out the Green Terror behind two goals and an assist from Suter. Hopkins outshot McDaniel by an astounding 38 goals, with the Jays totaling 40 shots.

The Jays, currently ranked 13th, have played a grueling schedule this season, playing five ranked teams, four of those being in the top ten. Two of the Jays' three losses this season came against ranked teams, one against undefeated number one ranked Messiah, and another in a nail biter against 14th-ranked William Smith.

A more surprising defeat came at the hands of Muhlenberg, which ended the Jays' 23-game home-unbeaten streak. Currently, Hopkins, picked in the preseason to win its fifth straight Centennial Conference title, is tied atop the conference standing with Muhlenberg at 7-1.

With its 11th shutout victory and 14th shutout of the year, the Jays are approaching the mark of 17 shutouts set last season.

Senior goalkeeper Karen Gruszkowski is also highly decorated, ranking third in career saves and shutouts with 174 and 26, respectively. With her two goals against Bryn Mawr, Suter continued her rapid rise up the program's all-time goal list, now ranked 10th with 22 career goals.

The Jays next match before the Centennial Conference tournament is against Ursinus on Halloween. After the weekend the Jays will likely have the top seed for the tournament, which begins on Wednesday, with the time and date to be determined.



ANGELI BUENO/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
The Blue Jays donned all Pink for their 'Play 4 The Cure Night in Wednesday's win.

Field Hockey wins pair, makes final playoff push

By CHIP HARSH
Staff Writer

Last weekend the Field Hockey squad had two games. One was home and one was away. One was in conference, one was out. One was against a ranked opponent, one was not. One win, one loss.

On Friday the team won at home against conference opponent Bryn Mawr. On Saturday they travelled to Newport News, Virginia, to lose a close game to Christopher Newport University 3-1.

The first game was a 7-0 blowout led offensively by two goals apiece from two seniors, Gabi Henn and Kelly Kimmerling. The win moved Hopkins to 11-3 on the season and 6-2 in conference play. Meanwhile the Bryn Mawr Owls sunk to a miserable 0-15.

Five different players scored, and four others contributed assists. After the first half, the game was still relatively tight, 2-0, with both goals scored by Henn. One assist came from senior Andrea Vandersall and the other from junior Jenn Motylinski.

"We knew coming into the game that Bryn Mawr was a weaker team and we'd probably win the game," Henn said. "Friday was more of a test of our mental game." Gabi was also proud that the win was a complete team effort, and that "everyone saw action".

With little time wasted in the second half, the Jays exploded for five goals including two goals scored by freshmen Liane Tellier and Meghan Kellet. And senior Kimmerling got her two back-to-back goals in the 47th and 65th minutes. Sophomore Ali Bahneman made the lead a lucky 7-0 with a little more than three minutes to play.

Tellier's second half goal was the first of her collegiate career. "My first goal was exciting!" she said. "That whole game was really fun, especially playing with many of the freshmen and sophomores in the second half of the game."

A team of goalies completed the shutout. Sophie Tieu started and played the first twenty nine minutes, followed by Kim Stein and Elizabeth Peijenburg. The strong back line for Hopkins only allowed one shot that didn't require a goalie save.

Motylinski looked back on the season thus far. "Our major struggle has been scoring goals… but the Bryn Mawr game was a great booster for us," she said.

The Saturday afternoon away game was an important late season matchup. Going into the game Hopkins was ranked 14th in the nation and the 18th ranked Christopher Newport Captains were 10-3 on the season. This was the last out of conference game

See HOCKEY, page B10

Water polo wins DIII Eastern Championship

By WILL CHAN
Staff Writer

This past weekend the Hopkins Water Polo team traveled to Washington, Pa. and won the Division III Eastern Championships, dominating all opponents in their four wins.

On Saturday, the Jays played three straight games to determine who would get to play in the championship game. They ended up winning three in a row and a spot in the championships.

Their first game came against Connecticut College. The game was pretty much decided after the first quarter in which Hopkins scored seven straight and shut out the Connecticut College Camels. Over the next three quarters, the Jays outscored the Camels 16-3 and came away with a 23-3 victory. The Jays averaged just under six goals a quarter and the Camels averaged less than one per quarter. Senior co-captain Kyle Gertridge was good for four goals and three steals. Senior co-captain Peter Sauerhoff also scored four and had a steal. Backup goalies Will Choi and Alex Gastevich put up solid numbers, combining to have 13 saves, three goalie assists and two steals.



FILE PHOTO
Freshman Alex Whittam helped the Jays to their 12th D-III Eastern Championship.

Their second game came against Penn State Behrend. This game ended in similar fashion as the Jays outscored the Penn State Behrend Lions 10-1 in the first quarter. For the rest of the game, the Jays scored 13 more goals while holding the Lions to one goal, making the final tally 23-2.

Sauerhoff scored four goals, had an assist, a steal and an ejection drawn. Freshman Mike McCreery also had the lead in scoring with four goals. Gertridge put up solid numbers with two goals, an assist, three steals and an ejection drawn. Once again the back-up goalies Choi and Gastevich had a solid outing with a combined seven saves, two goalie assists and three steals.

Their last game of the day came against host Washington & Jefferson. The Jays continued to dominate and emerged with an 18-2 victory.

After outscoring the Presidents 5-1 in the first quarter, the Jays shut out the Presidents in the second and third quarters while scoring 10. In the fourth, the Jays were able to score three while giving up just a single goal to W&J.

For the third game in a row, Sauerhoff led the team in scoring with four goals, an assist and a steal. Gertridge had two goals, two assists and a steal. Senior co-captain Reid Fox also came out of the gate firing with five shots, a steal and an ejection drawn.

See W. POLO, page B11

Men's soccer ties F&M, loses to Gettysburg

By GERY BROWNHOLTZ
Staff Writer



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Kevin Hueber had a late assist on Wednesday, but the Jays comeback fell short.

For the fifth straight meeting between the Jays and the Franklin & Marshall Diplomats, the teams played a full 90 minutes of regulation soccer and two additional overtimes with no winner emerging. On Wednesday, Hopkins fell 3-2 to Gettysburg

The 1-1 draw and the loss brings the Jays to 12-3-2 and 5-2-1 in conference play for the year. Franklin & Marshall now stands at 8-5-2 with a conference record of 4-2-1, and Gettysburg at 5-4 in conference, and 9-6-2 overall, with just a few games to play.

See M. SOCCER, page B11

BLUE JAY ATHLETICS SCOREBOARD

VOLLEYBALL
Saturday, October 24:
Hopkins 3, Bryn Mawr 0
Wednesday, October 28:
Hopkins 3, McDaniel 1

WATER POLO
Saturday, October 24:
[illegible]
Sunday, October 25:
[illegible]

M. SOCCER
Saturday, October 24:
Hopkins 1, F&M 1 (tie)
Wednesday, October 28:
Hopkins 2, Gettysburg 3

FIELD HOCKEY
Friday, October 23:
Hopkins 7, Bryn Mawr 0
Saturday, October 24:
Hopkins 1, CNU 3
Wednesday, October 28:
Hopkins 2, McDaniel 0

W. SOCCER
Saturday, October 24:
Hopkins 6, Bryn Mawr 0
Tuesday, October 27:
Hopkins 3, McDaniel 0

SWIMMING
Saturday, October 24:
Women:
Hopkins 67, Maryland 187
Men:
Hopkins 91.5, Maryland 146.5

FOOTBALL & CROSS COUNTRY
Bye Week

INSIDE

Athlete of the Week: Cappelaere and Zenoff
Allison Cappelaere and Alex Zenoff, both seniors on the women's volleyball team, have been the offensive leaders in leading the Blue Jays to a 14-10 record this season. **Page B10**

Wrestling: Black & Blue Brawl
The Black and Blue Brawl is traditionally the biggest event of the year for the team, yet it's a competition in which the team as a whole has no opponent. Demian Kendall takes a look. **Page B11**

World Series Preview: Phillies vs. Yankees
Staff writers Brett Schwartz and Jeff Zhu analyze the upcoming fall classic. Schwartz argues why the Phillies will win, and Zhu takes a stab at why the Yankees will emerge victorious. **Page B10**

The Johns Hopkins News-Letter

Underground

Edition

Debrah Babalola: Student Poet 4

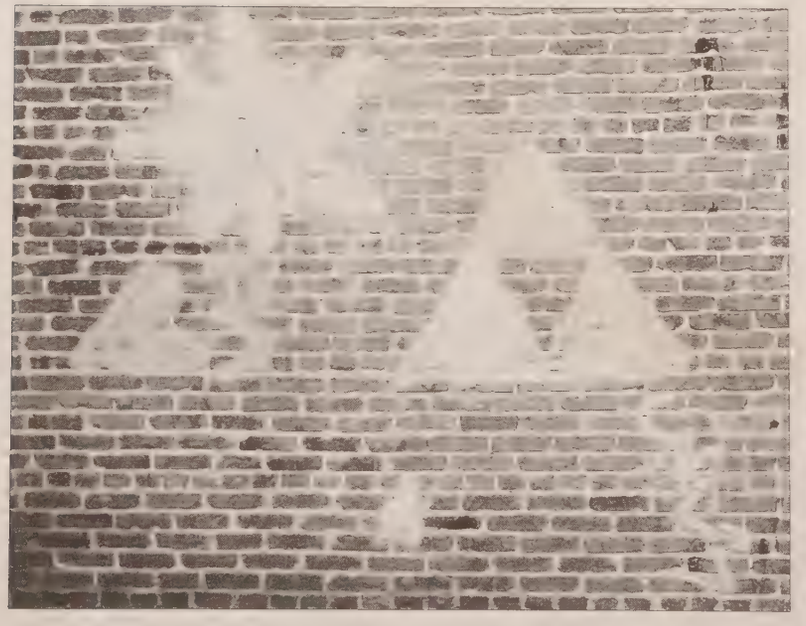
The worst crime of them all... 8

The Baltimore Museum of Street Art 12

An adventure lies beneath your feet 14









There is a whole new world beneath your feet

Munching on your lunch on the quad, surrounded by students in a hurry and trees shedding their fall colors, your thoughts might wander to subjects such as the impending doom of your next exam, the paper due some time ago that you never finished, or the hours of mindless pipetting that await you. We now invite you to consider that which lies beneath your feet. It's possible that the roots of the tree you're leaning against are more familiar with at least one aspect of Baltimore's Underground scene than you are.

This first-ever Underground Edition of the Johns Hopkins News-Letter explores what it means to go Underground in Charm City, both literally and figuratively. This issue of the News-Letter is the first in a series of magazine issues focused on finding the lines between myths and realities in Baltimore and at Hopkins, which have become blurred from a perpetual lack of sunlight. We venture into subterranean depths, unearth dark and strange histories and discover a culture of music, art, poetry and food that Baltimore doesn't know it nurtures. At least, it doesn't know yet.

It's hard not to get interested in the twisted accounts of the experiments that Hopkins Hospital conducted on its unknowing neighbors in the 1950s, or the stories detailing how Baltimore's scary places became haunted. And it's difficult to stay away from the city's flourishing underground restaurant scene or Homewood's expansive network of subterranean steam tunnels once you know they exist. If you've ever wondered if researchers do secret monkey experiments in the basement of Krieger Hall or whether Bloomberg has missile-launching capabilities, then we wrote this for you, O curious Hopkins student fueled by rumors and Ramen noodles.

We hope that you'll check out the investigative articles in this issue and delve into the Underground.

-- Anum Azam and Husain Danish
Magazine editors, The Johns Hopkins News-Letter


DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR

Deborah Babalola: student poet.....4

History of the Block.....5
Now the site of numerous strip clubs, the Block became famous for its role in the early history of doo wop.

Red Emma's.....6
Founded five years ago, Red Emma's bookstore has become one of the iconic landmarks of Mt. Vernon.

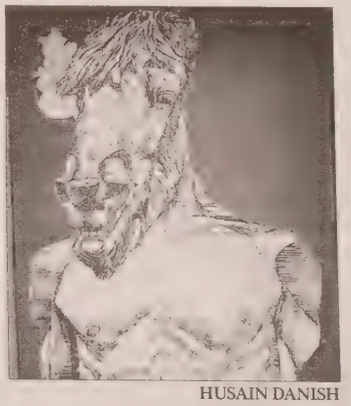
The problem with animals.....7
Although it plays a key role in medical research, animal testing continues to spark controversy.

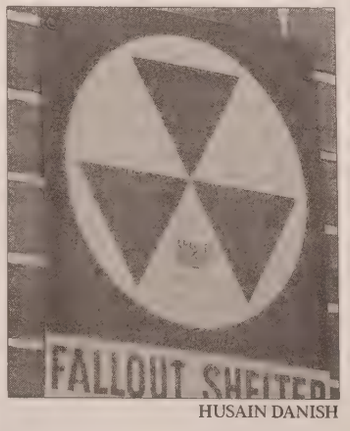
When sorry isn't enough.....8
Despite its long history of pioneering medical research, Hopkins has often failed the test of ethics.

Who's to blame?.....11

Baltimore Graffiti Art.....12
Vandalism or an expression of one's soul?

Into the Underworld.....14
Beneath the surface of Homewood campus lies a completely different world.


HUSAIN DANISH



HUSAIN DANISH

Ground Zero of Bloomberg.....18

Duck and Cover.....19
Remnants of the Cold War, nuclear fallout shelters provided some reassurance in a time of high tensions.

Ghosts and Ghouls of Baltimore.....20

Spelunka-what?.....21
Combining the physical strenght of rock wall climbing and the adrenaline rush of car racing, spelunking has become the new hot sport.

Baltimore's Underground Radio.....23

Debrah Babalola: Underground Poet

Inspired by one competition, senior Applied Math student delved into the Baltimore poetry scene

By RIAN DAWSON
Staff Writer

CRUNCHING NUMBERS and poetry do not usually go hand-in-hand. But for senior Applied Math major Debrah Babalola, both sides of her brain get the work-out.

"The poet aspect is this person I really want to be and this other person that I've created that's still me, but not necessarily me in an everyday sense," she said, trying to rationalize her two personas: the mathematician and the poet.

Before coming to Hopkins, Babalola had never really had an interest in poetry: mathematics was her prerogative. But sometime during her sophomore year, a flyer for a poetry slam caught her interest. She decided she had nothing to lose by competing

"All through high school I took nothing but math classes, and I've never really done anything with poetry," Babalola said.

"I guess it was more the money or the prize aspect of the competition that interested me. I had no clue how to write a poem, what that consisted of. So, I just sat there. I think it was two days before the poetry slam. I was like 'OK I'm going to write a poem.' I ended up writing a couple of poems. And I was like, 'OK, I guess this is what a poem is like. Worst that can happen is I get embarrassed when I get up there.' I'd never spoken a poem before."

Something was in the air that night, because Babalola won first place and the $500 prize. Since then, she has launched herself into the underground poetry scene of Baltimore, checking out area venues and hobnobbing with local slam legends. She has even competed in competitions like the local "Battle uv da Skoolz" involving several neighboring colleges.

Since Hopkins does not have a specific club dedicated to poetry, Babalola said competing at the local competition was a little chaotic because it wasn't really clear who the representatives for the school were.

"It was kind of weird because there wasn't one specific voice of Hopkins for poetry," she said. "It was kind of weird to organize. A lot of times they really do encourage group pieces rather than just one person performing. It's a group poem where you play off one another. That's really hard to organize when you don't have an official group."

> **I usually can't say my poems more than once, especially my really personal poems. That second poem I wrote for the first slam I did, I've never said it again.**
>
> – DEBRAH BABALOLA

And to remedy this, she's made it her mission to start a poetry club at Hopkins.

"A lot of colleges, they at least have a poetry club," Babalola said. "But Hopkins really has a dearth of creative ways to express yourself through performance. There's a poetry-fiction magazine where you can submit pieces to be printed, but there's not really a performance. The closet thing they have, they have grad student poetry reading for the grad students in the Writing Seminars program. But they really don't have anything catered to undergraduates."

While she has gotten the gears moving on her quest by acquiring an adviser and applying for her poetry club to become a student group, Babalola worries that the club will be pegged as merely a slam poetry cohort. She wants it to be more abstract and applicable across poetry and prose.

"I really do want to tailor it more towards prose or poetry," she said. "But I think slam poetry really does have a very important place in such a group but usually when you allow slam poetry in, you get defined by slam poetry. Because that's more of the performance aspect."

There is something to be said for performing a slam poem, Balbalola noted. It is not something that is totally mainstream. And it helps in adding another dimension to a poem that is just on paper. When performed, it becomes more. Slam is less reading from a paper and more a bodily experience.

"I'm really bad at memorization," Babalola said. "I feel, if it's for performances, you have to memorize it. Because there's so much more to a successful slam poetry piece than just the words.

If you're reading, that's kind of one dimensional because you're focusing on the words and saying the words. But if you already have the words memorized you can interplay the gestures, you can work on body language, you can work on feedback from the audience and actively listening while speaking to know how to alter your performance. You can work on your tonality and things like that."

Whenever she goes to the mic, Babalola says her nerves are never on her mind. The only trace of nervousness she has felt was her first time performing.

"I was nervous the first time when I first said a poem because I didn't know how to say a poem. I didn't know how it was supposed to sound."

Since then, though, she's conquered her nervousness.

But in her performances, Babalola describes a contradiction. Though she does not have stage fright while performing, she can never seem to make it through a poem without closing her eyes.

"It's really strange," she said. "On the one hand, I don't have stage fright whatsoever. My biggest problem is I can't say a poem with my eyes open. I don't know why that is. Every time I start saying the poem, I get in this weird place and I close my eyes. That's what I've been working on the most."

Babalola feels each and every one of her poems to such a degree that it becomes an emotional experience.

"I usually can't say my poems more than once, especially my really personal poems," she said. "That second poem I wrote for the first slam I did, I've never said it again."



Despite the alternative world poetry has opened up for her, Babalola says the one thing about poetry that is truly universal is what it does to the writer.

"You discover different sides of yourself," she said simply. ■

From saxophones to sexcapades on The Block

Jazz greats made history in downtown Baltimore's The Block during the 1950s, but today the cultural center has gotten seedy

By MAYA SCHUELLER
For the News-Letter

Many people have a better understanding of their hometowns once they have travelled to different places. When asked what he learned about his native Baltimore after his travels, writer Frank Deford said, "Baltimore was renowned for only three distinctions: crabs, the white marble steps of the city's endless cavalcade of row houses, and The Block."

As anyone who has lived in Baltimore for a while would attest, there is one area that always comes to mind when the words "red light district," "drugs" and "pornography" are used together: The Block. One goes to The Block to find the good strip clubs.

Once a vibrant, pulsing center for the rapid growth of American jazz, The Block has now become synonymous with sketchy sexual escapades.

Perhaps before it is possible to understand (or judge) all that is The Block, we must first take a look at its history. Geographically speaking, The Block is located on a stretch of East Baltimore Street and used to span the space between Gay and Calvert Streets, almost all the way to Charles Street.

The Block sprang up after the Baltimore Fire of 1904 and was marked by penny arcades and vaudeville venues. After the repeal of Prohibition, the area found its ground as a dense concentration of bars and burlesque houses. Throughout its history, The Block remained a staple in Baltimore's culture. One of the lesser-known attributes of The Block, though, is its influence on Baltimore's musical individuality.

Because Baltimore served as a feeder town of sorts for musicians headed up to New York, many well-known jazz greats stopped by The Block and made their contributions to Baltimorean, and American, jazz. The Block was also instrumental in the development of local talent since the early 1900s. Local musicians made great steps playing at the swanky establishments that lined The Block.

Talents such as Billie Holliday and Cab Calloway are Baltimore natives, and the esteemed local great Ethel Ennis was known to play at the Oasis and Flamingo strip clubs on the Block. Over time, however, The Block's fame changed from that of a quirky spot for music and adult entertainment to a place riddled with drugs, crime and the both legal and illegal practices of strip clubs.

By the 1950s, the jazz clubs had been replaced by seedier strip clubs and sex shops. The Block's popularity blossomed after World War II, when businessmen, sailors and other thrill-seekers became frequent patrons. As time went on drug dealing, crime and prostitution saw a marked increase in The Block, but these unwelcome additions were accompanied by the Block shrinking in size. Today, The Block only consists of about two blocks, from Gay Street to South Street.



DANIEL LITWIN/ PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
By the 1950s, most of the jazz clubs were replaced by seedier strip clubs

Examining several recent incidents involving businesses on The Block leads to discoveries of alarming facts and statistics.

Van Smith chronicled just a few of these in the Baltimore City Paper. The establishment at 401 East Baltimore Street, which is owned by Amphora Inc., is home to the Stage Door, where owners have run into trouble for hiring an underage dancer and serving alcohol to minors.



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Club Pussycat, part of the storied Block, ran into legal troubles in 1996 after a 17-year-old dancer solicited an undercover police officer for prostitution. Since then, The Block has continued to experience problems.

At 427 just down the street, the owners of the Circus bar recently faced tremendous problems because an employee claimed that it was part of his job description to sell cocaine from the bar.

Close-by, the club at 408 experienced a similar situation. Following an investigation based on a charge that the business hired two 16-year-old dancers, the club still faces liquor and adult- entertainment violations.

The Club Pussycat at 411, which advertises itself as a "nude bar" offering "lap dances" and more, faced a lot of trouble in the late '90s when their underage dancers were caught soliciting undercover police officers.

When these businesses do get into legal trouble, it helps to have contacts on the inside. A handful of businesses on The Block have contributed to mayoral campaigns in an effort to stay on the good side of Baltimore's most powerful people, with considerable success.

Programs have commenced, however, in an attempt to salvage the bleak future of The Block before it is too late. An example would be the joint project between Sisters Together And Reaching (STAR), a nonprofit organization, and the Baltimore City Public Health Department.

These organizations work together to distribute clean hypodermic needles and condoms as well as provide sexually transmitted infection testing to the employees of clubs on The Block. All of these measures are essentially attempts to reduce the spread of the HIV virus by prostitution. Jonathan Bor's recent article in The Sun included a quote from a dancer at the Circus club, who admitted to shooting heroin for nine months but plans to get clean. She said, "Every girl I know here does something ... weed, dope, alcohol or coke."

While the Health Department seems to be trying harder, critics have accused the Baltimore Police Department, whose Police Headquarters and Central Police District House are located at the east end of the block, of simply containing the prostitution and drug dealing instead of fighting it.

It is plain, even to those from quainter towns, that Baltimore needs to address the social problems posed by The Block. As is evident in its evolution from a harmless place of fun and sweet jams to one of the most drug and STI-filled areas in the city, The Block faces an uncertain, but most likely, dimly lit future. ■

Head to Red Emma's for a night of progressive fun

By SARAH CAPPONI
Staff Writer

RED EMMA'S, LOCATED in Baltimore's historic Mount Vernon, is something of a city icon. The St. Paul St. entrance is a short staircase that descends into the combination bookstore-coffeehouse, where customers can sit for lunch, browse the eclectic book selection or take advantage of the free wireless.

Red Emma's labels itself as the, "traditional infoshop — a movement of bookstores and radical spaces around the globe that are dedicated to information-sharing and distribution," according to a co-owner.

Red Emma's was founded in 2004, and is unique in that it is run by a collective group of owners. None of the owners would speak to *The News-Letter* individually, preferring to respond by e-mail as a collective due to the nature of their business.

"No one is 'in-charge' as in a normal business — everyone who works behind the counter is an owner of the business, and while we all have areas of specialization, we share the responsibility of managing and operating the business equally. Everyone is equally a boss and a worker," the collective wrote in an e-mail to *The News-Letter*.

Red Emma's serves as a location where people can explore different solutions to daily problems and provides the opportunity for its patrons to come into contact with a variety of different ideas about the world.

The bookstore is involved in the Baltimore community as a "political project" through its mission to educate and enlighten.

Red Emma's collection focuses primarily on political non-fiction.

The bookstore also has extensive anarchist, Marxist and philosophy sections, as well books on gender, queer/trans issues, feminism, race/racial discrimination and the global South.

Red Emma's also stock books on film, music, art, history and labor.

"The folks in our collective are people who dream about a better world, a world in which we really do have equitable relationships between genders, races, classes, ages and political ideologies, and they're people who are willing to put their energy and their imaginations in the service of bringing about concrete change in our society," Red Emma's collective leaders wrote.

As a result, the bookstore is heavily involved in the Baltimore community. According to the Collective, "The most effective thing we do is provide space."



DANIEL LITWIN/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Red Emma's, both a bookstore and coffee shop, attracts a diverse crowd from the Baltimore neighborhoods.

Aside from the bookstore itself, Red Emma's also owns and works in conjunction with 2640, a Baltimore events space, and the Baltimore Free School. At the Baltimore Free School, Red Emma's enables other community members to share their knowledge. The organization also facilitates information-sharing, small reading sections and discussion sections on relevant community topics.

Red Emma's also organizes the Mid-Atlantic Radical Bookfair, which takes place in conjunction with the Baltimore Book Festival. Many independent bookstores across the country attend, along with other independent Baltimore bookstores.

"Because we all appeal to such different clientele, and stock such different types of books, it's incredibly useful for us all to be in contact with each other, and trying to support each others' projects as much as we can," the owners wrote.

Red Emma's is also affiliated with other radical bookstores and infoshops in the United States. They helped Philadelphia's Wooden Shoe Books, Boston's Lucy Parsons Center, and New York's Bluestockings Books come to life. "Building a strong network of independent and radical bookstores is incredibly important, because it's such a tough industry to survive in these days."

Red Emma's has suffered from the recent economic downturn as a result of the struggling book and publishing industry, and the strain is felt by many other independently owned bookshops.

However, according to the establishment, "We feel that education is incredibly important, and we feel that the kinds of books we sell are more important now than ever, as we look towards building a new and better future for all of us."

"Luckily a lot of folks in Baltimore seem to agree with us. While our sales definitely aren't as steady or as voluminous as they have been in the past, folks are still buying books, and will, I hope, continue to do so."

One special Red Emma's offers is special ordering all course books and giving a package discount, something Hopkins students can definitely take advantage of.

Another thing students can take advantage of is the amazing food. The Red Emma's Collective claims that all the coffee and food at the bookstore is wonderful.

"You really haven't lived until you've tried a vegan panini — they're hot and melty and gooey, and some of the more comforting vegan food in town!" All the food is vegetarian and all the coffees and teas are fair-trade.

Red Emma's attracts a highly diverse crowd.

"We have regulars who work or live in the neighborhood, we have college students who like the atmosphere and the information, we have radicals of all ages who come to Red Emma's because they want to support an egalitarian or radical project, we have artists, musicians, miscreants, and all sorts."

There is no typical purchase of a Red Emma's customer. The Collective cites their all time bestseller as Howard Zinn's *A People's History of the United States*, "which is by far the best re-telling of American history that exists, and one of the most eye-opening books you can give to a young reader."

This diversity helps to make Red Emma's even more iconic. People get to know the infoshop through various events and community involvement, but word of mouth recommendations bring in the biggest crowd to the bookstore.

"Red Emma's is one of those great quirky things about Baltimore, it's a place that folks know about and value, and that people visiting frequently want to stop and visit."

Red Emma's will hopefully continue to be a representation of Baltimore's wealth of resources and quirky charm.

"We love seeing people wander in for the first time and seeing their eyes light up when they discover the great world of literature we provide. We love it when teens bring their parents in — or parents bring their teens in — and try to educate each other on the things they believe in using our books. And we love that we're here, entering our fifth year, serving as a resource for the greater Baltimore community. Red Emma's is here to provide space, support, and food for thought — we hope folks will continue to take advantage of all the great stuff we have to offer."

An ongoing struggle to define the ethics of animal testing

BY ANN WANG
Science & Technology Editor

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE has impressive medical and basic science research credentials, and a fair amount of that research involves animal subjects. Extensive facilities where animals are housed are located on both the Homewood and the School of Medicine campuses.

The issue of animal research elicits a wide spectrum of responses, and the University walks a sometimes fine line between them. One professor contacted for this piece pointed out that animal rights extremism was a serious concern, and was adamant that information about the location and extent of animal facilities should not be published.

The University's official animal research policy statement emphasizes both the regulations that ensure animals are treated humanely and the important role that animal research has played in advancing medical knowledge and human and animal health. For example, Hopkins does not test toxicity of drugs, other chemicals or cosmetics on animals.

"Johns Hopkins maintains that its researchers and other workers involved in projects involving animals are entitled to conduct their research without intimidation or violence from outside organizations or individuals," the policy statement concludes.

"The University fully supports its faculty and staff who conduct these projects and programs and will take the necessary appropriate actions required to protect them."

All research procedures involving animals must first pass the Animal Care and Use Committee (ACUC), which makes sure that the procedures comply with federal regulations. The committee also reviews the university policy on animal research and inspects animal facilities twice a year, as federally mandated. It investigates cases where policy might have been violated.

"The ACUC also is responsible for receiving and investigating concerns about animal welfare or adherence to federal law and policy, and we have a team of Training and Compliance Specialists who do this," Nancy Ator, director of the Office of Animal Care and Use Committee, said.

"Where needed, we hold compliance subcommittee meetings to investigate further. We work out a corrective action plan for the specific incident if there was merit, and also look at whether there is a larger issue to address [e.g., getting information out better to all researchers; changing the training for animal care takers]."

The stance taken by the University seems to be the broadly accepted one in research institutions, although by no means accepted universally. For example, the School of Medicine came under fire in 2007 when the National Center for Animal Law protested the School's use of pigs in surgery practice.

Although the majority of protestors against the use of animals in research are peaceful, a faction of animal rights activists use violence to advance their cause. In addition to attacking research laboratories where animal testing takes place, they have threatened and attacked individual researchers at their homes. Such measures have been recognized as domestic terrorism in an act passed by Congress in 2006, which allows the FBI more leeway in pursuing and punishing those involved.

There are scientific arguments against animal research. Drugs can work differently in animals and humans on a cellular level, and animals can react differently to experimental substances in laboratory settings as opposed to a natural ones.

In spite of these discrepancies, research in animals has been key in countless medical and scientific advances. Human diseases such as cancer, diabetes, ALS and Down's syndrome are being studied in animal models. Animals let researchers test drugs in vivo, and learn about the physiology and development of the body's complex systems. It is worth noting that many advances in animal health have come about as a result of studying research animals.

The Johns Hopkins University Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing was founded by Alan Greenberg, a professor in the Department of Environmental Health Sciences in 1981. Goldberg says that he was encouraged to do so by members of the medical industry, who wanted to reduce the industry's dependence on animal testing. Goldberg has been director at the CAAT since its founding until he stepped down earlier this year.

The CAAT's main goal is not to eliminate animal testing immediately, but rather to educate scientists about how to treat their research subjects humanely using their own set of three R's: reduce the number of animals when possible, refine procedures to eliminate pain and distress, replace animals with non-animal methodology.

"What we do . . . is to raise the awareness to do the most humane science," Goldberg said. The CAAT offers many venues for education, from an online course on humane science to several programs at the School of Public Health.

Although affiliated with the Bloomberg School of Public Health, CAAT's reach extends far beyond the University campuses.



BELL-ENVIRONMENTAL.COM
Although Hopkins used mice for research in the past, the university is now encouraging other alternatives.

"[An] important question is how CAAT is affecting U.S. and International regulation in environmental protection and drug development," John Bressler, a member of the CAAT staff, said. Bressler is a research scientist at Kennedy Krieger Institute and an associate professor of Environmental Health Sciences. He met Goldberg while working as a post-doctorate in UCLA.

"CAAT has made enormous differences. A fundamental shift in chemical testing is now taking place in Europe and the U.S. In the U.S., a good example is the EPA's goal of developing new tools to assess chemical toxicity in the nervous system. CAAT has been at the forefront."

The lives of research animals has greatly improved in the years since CAAT was founded, mostly due to changes in how they are housed and cared for, Bressler says. "There has not, to my knowledge, been a decline in the numbers of animals used in research but I am not quite sure that numbers should be the metric," Bressler added. Alan Golberg estimated that Hopkins has the facilities to house 200,000 mice alone.

Bressler has not shied away from animal research in his own work, but says that research using human tissue cultures can provide better variable control and a clearer picture of how the human body works. "Most researchers do not appreciate the many fundamental differences between rodent and human cellular responses," Bressler said, a sentiment Goldberg also echoed.

"Ideally . . . animals as we currently use them would no longer be necessary," Goldberg said when asked what direction he would like to see animal research headed in in the future. "What we have to do is make sure each animal used is used in the most correct way. In the educational world I see the use of animals as exceptionally limited and not necessary. In research there is still unfortunately a need for animal based research." ■

The worst crime of them all...

Hopkins's past experiments on the residents East Baltimore continues to impact the community

By PETER SICHER
News and Features Editor

IF YOU DON'T COME HOME ON TIME, the men in white coats from Hopkins are going to get you.

That is the threat that parents in East Baltimore used to keep their kids in line. But how did Hopkins become the bogeyman of Baltimore?

Throughout its history, The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital have had a troubled relationship with the black residents of Baltimore.

This dark side of Hopkins history is not only sad, but ironic, considering the fact that the man who gave his name and money to the University and Hospital was an opponent of slavery, a supporter of the Lincoln Administration and a patron of philanthropic causes that served African Americans.

In the 1850s, Johns Hopkins sat on the board of a school for black girls run by an abolitionist in the District of Columbia. Another supporter of the school was the famous Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. During the Civil War, Hopkins corresponded with President Lincoln.

During the post-Civil War era, Hopkins was part of a group that attempted to stop the undoing of abolitionist reforms in Maryland.

In his will, Hopkins left money that not only founded the Hospital and University, but also the Johns Hopkins Colored Children Orphan Asylum.

Even before the School of Public Health was



HUSAIN DANISH

founded in 1916, the hospital was already a leader in the field. William Welch and William Osler, two doctors at Hopkins Hospital, were heavily involved in efforts to combat the spread of tuberculosis. Their campaign was undoubtedly well intentioned yet it had a seriously detrimental effect on black Baltimoreans, one that Welch and Osler did nothing to correct.

A few years before the segregation ordinance was signed into law, Welch and Osler were involved in an exposition to educate people about tuberculosis.

The exposition included a map of Baltimore marked with all ofthe deaths that had occured due to tuberculosis. A large number of the deaths were located in a part of the city with a large black population.

Instead of realizing that poverty and segregation forced blacks to live in deplorable and unhealthy conditions, conditions that put them at higher risk for diseases like tuberculosis, people at the time saw the data as further proof of black inferiority.

C. Hampson Jones, who was serving as the city's deputy health commissioner at the time, "The prevalance of this disease among the colored people is a great menace to our white population," according to an article in the *Journal of Social History*.

In 1910, Baltimore became the first municipality in the United States to enact a legalized system of residential segregation. Dangers posed by blacks to the white community was one of the arguments supporting the move.

Many others believed that blacks were incapable of taking the steps necessary to keep themselves healthy.

Mabel Jaques, an influential visiting nurse at the time, was quoted by the *Journal* as saying that blacks were "as a general rule, insolent and overbearing, with a smattering of education to mingle with the superstitions and prejudices of [their] race."

While they never publicly endorsed the ordinance, it seems that Osler and Welch had no qualms about the use to which their research was put.

In fact, at a conference in 1911, Welch served co vice-president with William Cabell Bruce, one of the leaders of the pro-segregation forces that were working to rewrite the law after the first one ran afoul of the courts.

Hopkins was by no means primarily responsible for Baltimore's segregation ordinances. Yet it is undeniable that two of the Hospital's most famous doctors at the time helped to stigmatize blacks as carriers of contagion.

That stigmatization was a factor in the creation of a system of residential segregation that while no longer legal, continues to exist in a de facto manner to this day, perpetuating impoverishment in urban African American communities.

Hopkins's role in the creation of residential segregation was only secondary. When it comes to exploitative research on African Americans in Baltimore however, Hopkins has been at the forefront.

HENRIETTA LACKS moved from Virginia to Baltimore in 1943 at the age of 23. In 1951, Lacks, who was by then a mother of five children, went to Hopkins Hospital to get looked at after finding blood in her underwear.

A doctor at the Hospital found a tumor on Lacks's cervix. After a sample from the tumor was studied in a lab, it was found to be malignant.

Shortly before doctors began treating her with radium, a resident took another sample from the tumor and sent it to George Gey, who led research into tissue culture at Hopkins.

In an April 2000 article in *Johns Hopkins Magazine*, historian Rebecca Skloot wrote that Gey and his wife Margaret "had been searching for a toll for the study of cancer: a line of human cells that would live indefinitely outside the body."

They had been trying and failing for two decades. Richard TeLinde, chair of the Hopkins department of Gynecology suggested they look at cervical cells, which led them to be given the sample from Lack's tumor.

"Henrietta Lacks's cells multiplied like nothing anyone had seen. They latched to the side of test tubes, consumed the medium around them, and within days, the thin film of cells grew thicker and thicker," Skloot wrote.

Of course, while that was good news for the Greys' research, it was bad news for Lacks, who died on October 4, 1951.

The same day, Gey appeared on national television with a vial of what he called "HeLa cells."

"It is possible that, from a fundamental study such as this, we will be able to learn a way by which cancer can be completely wiped out," Gey said at the time.

The name of the cells came from the first two letters of the first and last name of the woman they were taken from.

After Henrietta died Hopkins doctors did ask her husband David Lacks if they could take samples. Initially, he was unwilling to let them do so.

According to Skloot, the doctors told Lacks that "they could use his wife's cells to study cancer. Something that might strike his family again someday. Their studies might someday help his children and his grandchildren."



HUSAIN DANISH

East Baltimore residents often seek the help of the neighboring white coats at Hopkins Hospital.

"My cousins said it wouldn't hurt, so eventually I let them do it. The [doctors said] it was the fastest growing cancer they'd ever known, and they were supposed to tell me about it, to let me know, but I never did hear," David Lacks said to the *Magazine*.

Hopkins misled David Lacks. Well before they asked for his consent, doctors had already begun studying his wife's cells. Moreover, they put the cells to uses very different from what they implied they would do when they asked for his permission.

> ***"It is possible that, from a fundamental study such as this, we will be able to learn a way by which cancer can be completely wiped out"***

Not long after Henrietta Lacks died, her cells were used to cure polio.

"It was Henrietta Lacks's cells that embraced the polio virus... She made it possible to grow the virus so the vaccine could be developed," Roland Pattillo, who worked with Gey, told *Hopkins Magazine*.

Gey and his coworkers eventually developed a test using the cells from Henrietta Lacks which helped to distinguish between harmful polio strains and those that had no effect.

Eventually, Jonas Salk and his colleagues used this research to create a vaccine, while the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis began mass producing the HeLa cells.

Henrietta Lacks's cells were sent all over the world to do other types of research. Research was even done on them in a space shuttle.

The Lacks family was completely unaware of all this until 1975 when David Lacks's daughter-in-law was having dinner with a scientist who worked in D.C.

He told are her he was working on cells that came from a woman named Henrietta Lacks and asked if they were related.

"That's my mother-in-law...She's been dead for almost 25 years, what do you mean you're working with her cells?" Skloot quotes Barbara Lacks as asking.

According to Skloot, the scientist explained that "by that time, they were standard reference cells—few molecular scientists hadn't worked with them."

"The question I really had...the question I kept asking...was, I wonder why they've never mentioned anything to the family. They knew how to contact us," Barbara Lacks said.

The Lacks family contacted Hopkins, asking for information about the cells. By that time however, some researchers were beginning to worry that HeLa cells reproduced so aggressively that they had contaminated other cell cultures in labs around the world.

In order to find out if this was the case, more information was needed about the cell.

Shortly after the Lacks family contacted Hopkins, they were asked if they would donate blood and tissue samples.

The doctors needed those samples to find out more about the HeLa cells. But according to the Lacks family, they did not tell them that.

"The doctors tested us to see what was in my mother's system, was it he-

reditary... But that's all they said. They never got in contact with us again," Sonny Lacks told *Hopkins Magazine*.

Although the Lacks family now claims they only want an apology, not monetary compensation, Hopkins to this day has not apologized in any way for their treatment of the family.

STORIES LIKE THAT OF THE Lacks family led some blacks in the community to distrust Hopkins Hospital.

"In neighborhoods nearby Hopkins Hospital it is not uncommon for people who grew up there to recall being told by their parents that they needed to be home on time or the men in white coats would come out and grab them," History Professor Melanie Shell-Weiss wrote in an email to *The News-Letter*.

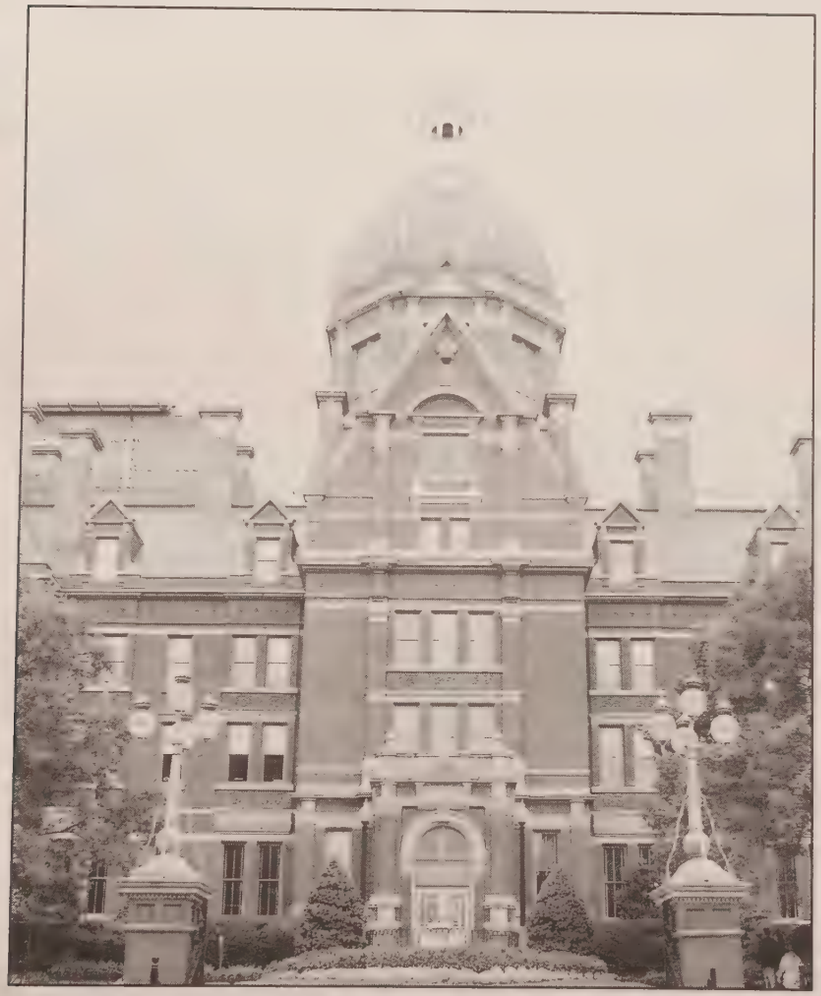
Hopkins did not actually send out body snatchers to kidnap black people and do research on them, but the legends are indicative of the distrust people felt towards the institution.

This distrust was probably exacerbated by a Hopkins study into lead paint that was done in the early 1990s. While the study was done by the Kennedy Krieger Institute, it was overseen by the University.

In a ruling which accused Hopkins and Kennedy Krieger of using children as proverbial canaries in coal mines, the Maryland Court of Appeals described the study as one which "required that certain classes of homes to have only partial lead paint abatement modifications performed."

"The research institute then encouraged, and in least one of the cases at the bar, required, the landlords to rent the premises to families with young children. In the event young children already resided in one of the study houses...the child was encouraged to remain, in order for his or her blood to be periodically analyzed."

The goal of the experiment was to see how effective different levels of lead paint abatement were which involved comparing the blood of children in houses with varying degrees of abatement.



FILE PHOTO

The architectural beauty of Hopkins campus stands in contrast the abandoned homes of E. Baltimore.

The same researchers in charge of the project had found in a prior study that children were at increased risk for lead paint contamination. According to the Court of Appeals, they also found in that prior study "that lead dust remained and/or returned to abated houses over a period of time."

The institutions involved claimed they did nothing wrong.

"'We were not trying to put children in houses and watch them get lead-poisoned...We did not expect anyone to get lead-poisoned. The point was to show, in a neighborhood where 95 percent of the houses contain lead and 35 percent of the kids have lead poisoning, that with some repairs, you could move into a house like this and stay and not get lead-poisoned," Kennedy Kreiger President Gary Goldstein told the *New York Times*.

Kennedy Krieger also claimed that the people involved in the study were fully aware of the dangers.

"Through the repairs and cleaning, the homes in the study had 70 to 90 percent reduction in their lead levels, but all the families knew that lead was still a potential, because we gave them cleaning tips about what they should be doing to keep lead levels down," Goldstein told the *Times*.

Suzanne Shapiro, lawyer for one of the mothers who sued Kennedy Krieger, said that her client was not clearly informed of the dangers of the study.

"After she moved in, Kennedy Krieger enrolled her in the study, and she signed the informed consent, but no one ever told her, 'There's lead in this house, and it can cause brain damage,'" Shapiro told the *New York Times* in 2001.

The Maryland Court of Appeals agreed.

"There was no complete and clear explanation in the consent agreements signed by the parents of the children that the research to be conducted was designed, at least in significant part, to measure the success of the abatement procedures by measuring the extent to which the children's blood was being contaminated," the Court stated.

The Court also heavily criticized Johns Hopkins's Institutional Review Board (IRB), which was in charge of ensuring the safety of the test subjects.

"The Johns Hopkins University Joint Committee on Clinical Investigation, in part, abdicated that responsibility, instead suggesting to the researchers a way to miscast the characteristics of the study in order to avoid the responsibility inherent in nontherapeutic research involving children," the court stated.

The Hopkins IRB wrote to the researchers that because researchers were not allowed under Federal Guidelines to use children "in projects in which there is no potential benefit" to them, they should "indicate that the 'control group' is being studied to determine what exposure outside the home may play in a total lead exposure; thereby, indicating that these control individuals are gaining some benefit, name learning whether safe housing alone is sufficient to keep the blood-lead levels in acceptable bounds."

VERY LITTLE REMAINS of Henrietta Lack's childhood home in Clover, Virginia. Her body rests in an unmarked plot in a family cemetery next to her childhood home. Not even her own relatives know precisely where she was buried. Few of the townsfolk remember who she was. Long since abandoned, the family home is in shambles and is close to falling down.

East Baltimore has faired no better. Abandoned and condemned houses spread for blocks around the Hospital. Poverty, drugs and crime are rampant. Few dare venture out alone at night. It appears the charm has left this part of the city.

To assume that East Baltimore is nothing more than a blighted community creates a dangerous mindset.

Yet, if we assume that East Baltimore is nothing more than a blighted community, a dangerous mindset is perpetuated, one that led to the ethical crimes committed by Hopkins.

East Baltimore is filled with people who, like everyone else, are trying to make a life for themselves.

Hope survives in East Baltimore; residents will not deny the problems that face the community, but they will not accept East Baltimore's prognosis as hopeless. Instead, many of its residents are willing to take back their community and rebuild.

What continues to plague Hopkins is its failure to communicate with the community of East Baltimore. As a result, distrust lingers. While few at Hopkins may know the stories of segregation or of lead-tainted homes, the scars still remain in East Baltimore.

Maybe Hopkins's ultimate crime is its belief that it is somehow better than East Baltimore. Perhaps, that is the worst crime of them all. ■

Does "do no harm" still have meaning?

Despite radical advances in medical research, the Hippocratic Oath is still relevant today

By LOGAN QUINN
Opinions Editor

IT IS PERHAPS THE OLDEST OATH known to any profession. The belief that physicians should "first, do no harm," is often mistakenly attributed a moral code that binds medical practitioners throughout history. The phrase, though, never actually appears anywhere in the ancient version, nor the updated text.

Nevertheless, the Hippocratic Oath contains within its words the belief that doctors should act in a manner beneficial to all patients. One cannot deny that the essence of the epithet "do no harm" exists within the text, even though it may not be explicitly stated.

Everyone in the medical field (in fact, probably everyone everywhere) is aware of the oath and the theme it embodies. But does this oath hold any real meaning for physicians? And, maybe more importantly, does it also apply to the rest of the medical field? Does it apply to researchers and public health officials, or are there times when the health of an individual should be neglected in favor of the progress of science and the good of mankind?

I won't pretend to know the answers to these questions for everyone; like most issues concerning morality, there are dozens of different, equally valid positions, many of which are rooted in varied religious or ethical traditions. Most of us will agree, regardless of our personal beliefs, that both sides of the issue have compelling positions.

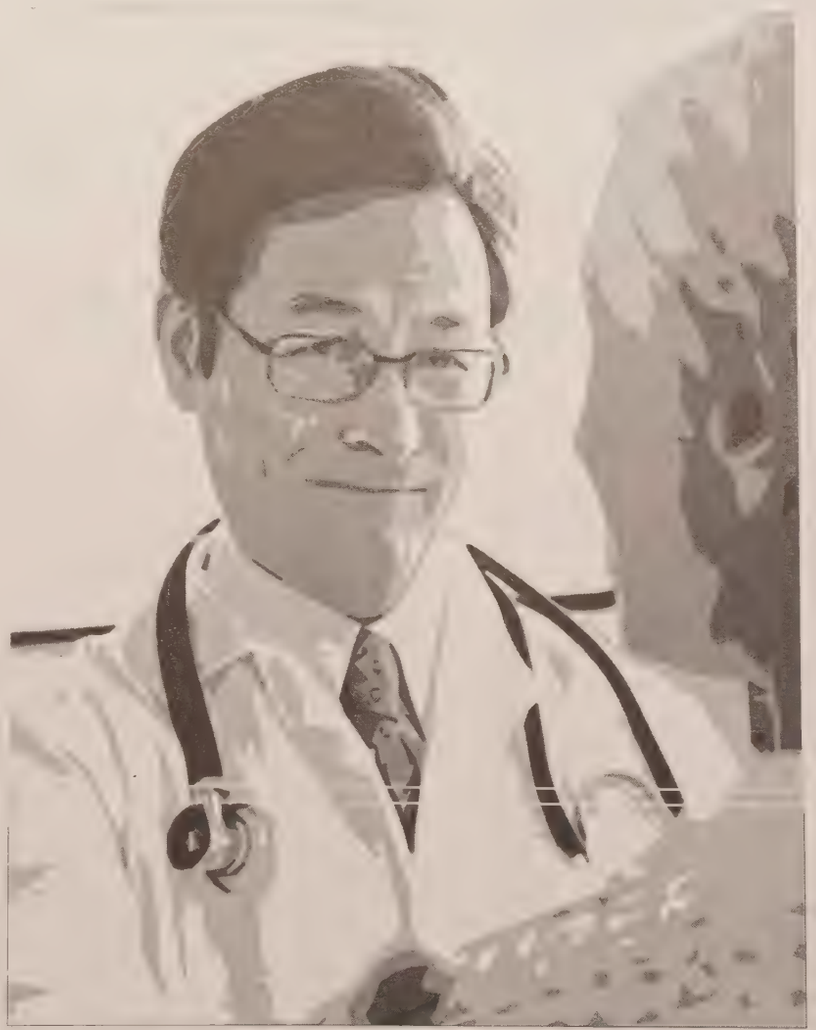
On the one hand, the sanctity of human life should be valued not only by doctors, but by everyone in a position to help. There is undoubtedly a precious character to human life. If we allow ourselves, or in this case, those in the medical profession, to disregard any human life in favor of a greater goal we are acknowledging that some lives are worth more than others — or at least that we can sacrifice some for the good of many. But for those whose duty it is to protect life, any disregard of its sanctity would be unacceptable.

These supporters (though many might dismiss them as religious fundamentalists) could also have more practical altruistic intentions. Many times in research and public health, the targets of these studies are acting as guinea pigs for new medicines. Lead-based paint studies often target people in lower-income communities. These people aren't exactly willing volunteers: Often the financial incentive is the only reason they participate.

Furthermore, many of these outreach programs that look for low-income housing subjects are the only health care outreach programs in these communities. In this regard, we seem to be using these people as lab animals instead of attempting to give them access to quality health care. I'm not talking about universal health care — I'm talking about educating people about the possible harmful effects of their environment.

If you saw your neighbor's house was on fire wouldn't you at least tell them what was happening?

And I'm talking about full disclosure for patients participating in these studies. If you saw your neighbor's house was on fire wouldn't you at least tell them what was happening?



GRAPHIC BY ANNE FABER

At the same time, it could easily be argued that sometimes sacrifices are needed in the pursuit of science. Again, I'm not talking about literal sacrifices. It's more like standing by and letting the conditions that were present at the outset persist. It's knowingly deceiving the research subjects in order to obtain more accurate epidemiological or psychological data.

This seems to be the current accepted standard, but it is a very dangerous one. Whether the majority of us are aware of these practices or not, the fact remains that a portion of the population is being exploited for our gain. Sounds like just another unfortunate reality of capitalism, I know. But this is more than one of the oft mentioned unsavory by-products of living in a system where there are winners and losers. This is both an extreme of these conditions and a strike against capitalism.

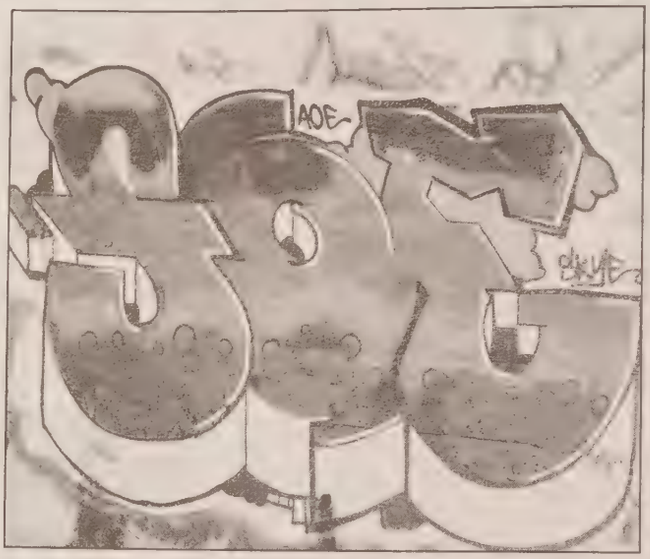
My goal is not to incite some communist revolution — I'm as happy as the next person with the status quo — but it is to inspire a sense of compassion within our current mode.

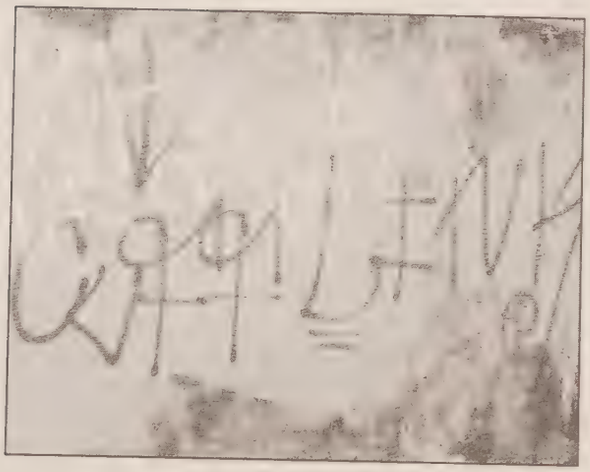
We need people to participate in research, but we should want them to participate for the right reasons and with full knowledge of what they are undertaking. Financial incentives should still be provided, and this compensation will, in all likelihood, remain the primary motivation for many participants.

But compensating people doesn't mean you can them treat them as less than human. We, medical practitioners or laypeople, still have the obligation to do no harm, and in fact, to improve upon a person's situation if it is within our power to do so.

This is especially important for students here to recognize: We have the responsibility in all of our endeavors, medical or not, to focus on the larger picture. While studying underprivileged populations it is important to keep perspective. You can conduct an accurate study while caring for the people you are studying.

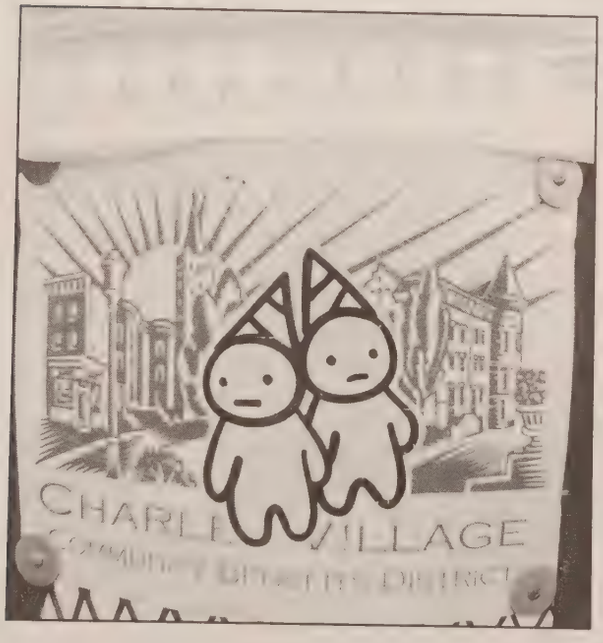
In this vein, I think what I'm trying to say has best been said by William Penn, "I expect to pass through life but once. If therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow being, let me do it now, and not defer or neglect it, as I shall not pass this way again." Now it's just up to us to carry Penn's message forward.

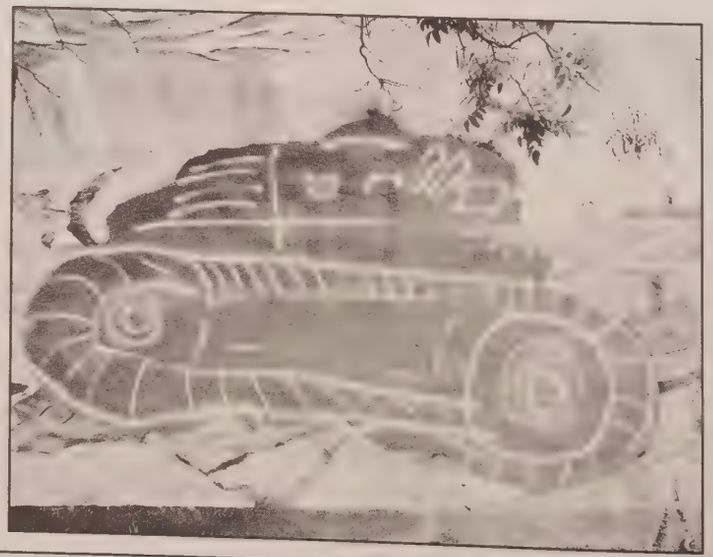




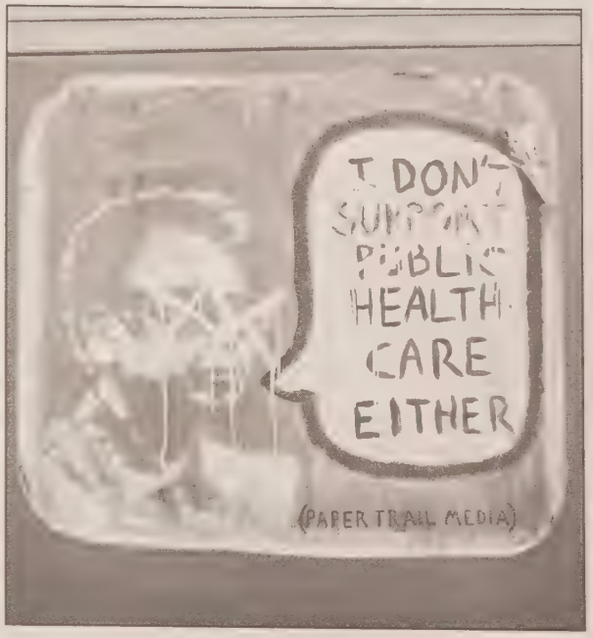
THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF STREET ART

By MARIE CUSHING
Photos By HUSAIN DANISH









VANDALISM OR ARTWORK? Public nuisance or political statement? Gang signals or messages of love and hope? In Baltimore, graffiti is all of these things — and more.

Walking around the city, one can find it in a variety of places, from scribbled taggings across street signs to the larger and more colorful works spread across alley walls.

An electrical transformer in Station North is sprayed with a picture of Kim Jung Il, comparing the North Korean dictator to those who oppose a public option for healthcare. Turn a corner in Greenmount and there on the walls above an abandoned mattress and lost shopping cart are names, flowers and the words, "Where is the Love?"

While it is often very beautiful and takes the work of a talented artist, graffiti is not always harmless.

In March of 2008, a man was convicted in a first degree shooting death over graffiti. Thomas Taylor was a member of the street gang known as the Bloods, and was arguing with Joseph Miller over Bloods graffiti that had been sprayed on a local corner store. The fight escalated, Taylor left the scene and returned with a gun. He then fatally shot Miller and seriously wounded a bystander.

Because it is so strongly affiliated with gang activity, city officials take graffiti very seriously. If someone tags your property, the Baltimore Department of Public works is there to help.

"We take the presence of any graffiti in Baltimore City as a serious problem. It is vandalism and we take steps to remove it as soon as possible," Department Public Information Supervisor Robert Murrow wrote in an e-mail to *The News-Letter.*

Baltimore citizens whose property has been vandalized by graffiti can call the city at 311 and create a service request. One of the city's eight graffiti crews will then stop by and clean it up.

According to Murrow, his office handles an average of 467 requests for graffiti removal per week.

In 2003, city workers painted over 500,000 feet of graffiti — at a cost of $350,000.

Baltimore Mayor Shelia Dixon was behind a 2007 initiative encouraging communities to use the 311 service to report graffiti in their neighborhoods.

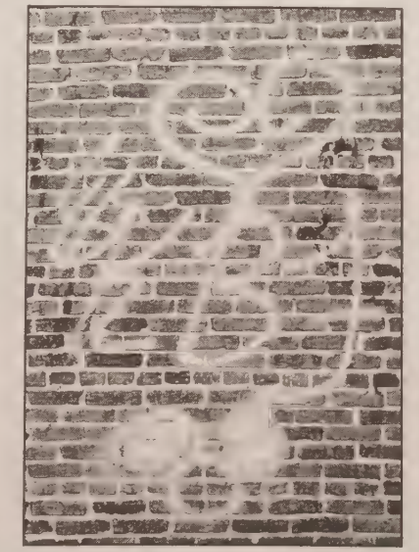
Still, 43 percent of Baltimore residents consider graffiti to be a moderate problem in the city, according to a recent survey conducted by the University of Baltimore.

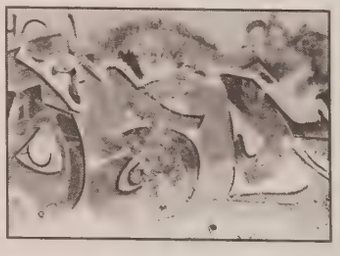
Baltimore Police and a local youth art center have created the Mural Project, which helps local children take art classes and create a mural displaying community involvement instead of using graffiti.

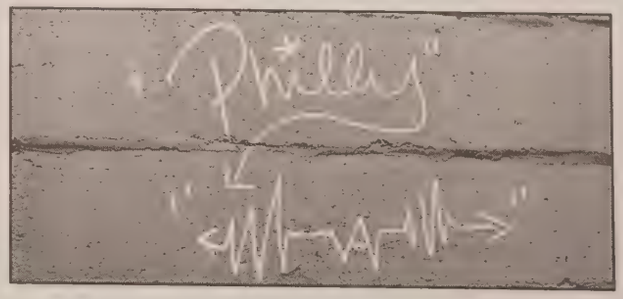
But what about those who say graffiti is art? The works of British graffiti artist Banksy have landed him in hot water, but have also made a political impact. This year, a showcase of grafitti art debuted in the Grand Palais in France.

"People who are oppressed or suppressed need an outlet, so they write on walls. It's free," said artist Terrance Lindall to *Time Out Magazine* in 2006.

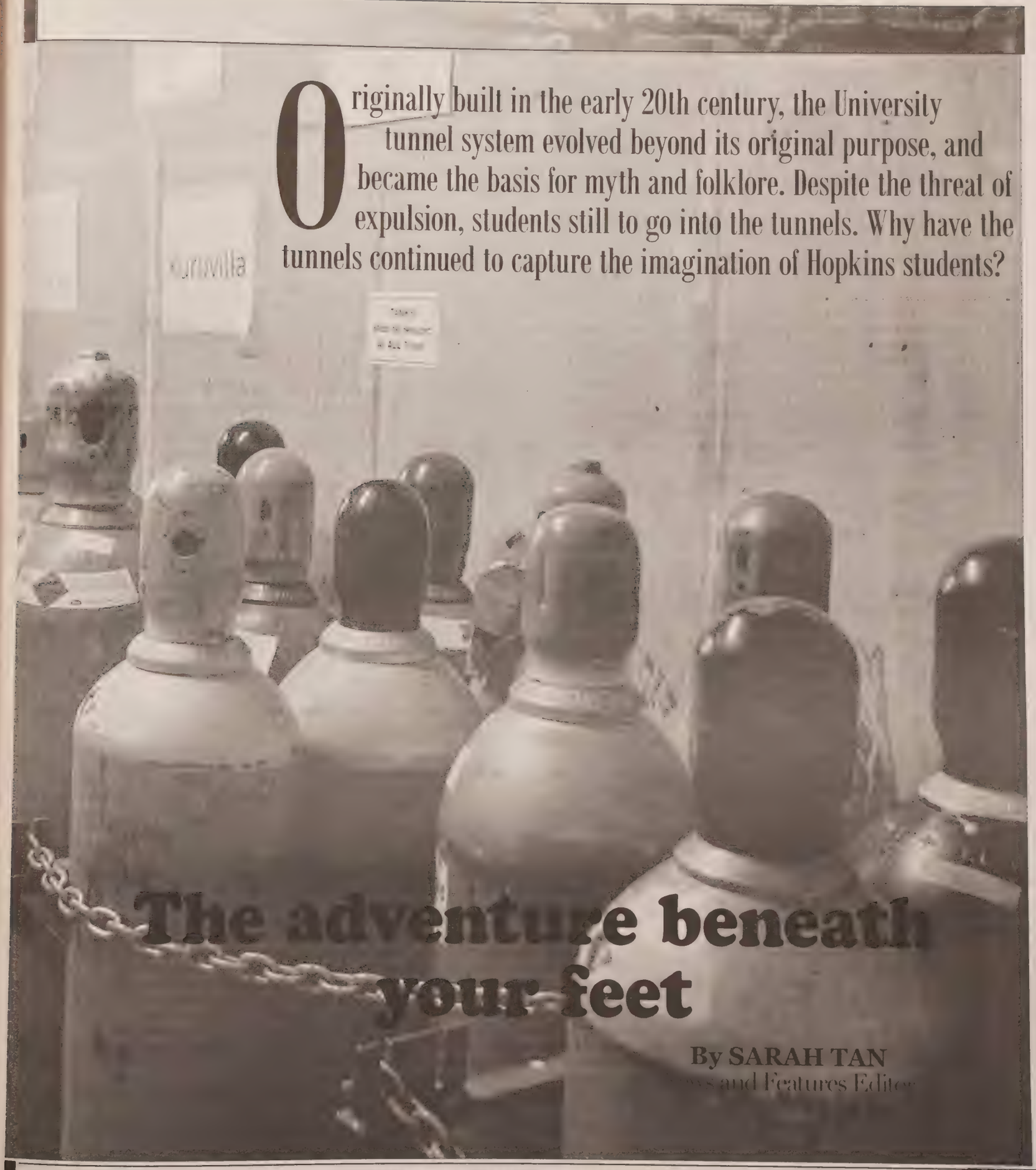
Perhaps there is room for compromise. Back in Baltimore, an unexpected art gallery popped up at the intersection of Howard St. and North Ave. Here, a local landlord set aside space for graffiti artists in exchange for them not tagging his other properties.











Originally built in the early 20th century, the University tunnel system evolved beyond its original purpose, and became the basis for myth and folklore. Despite the threat of expulsion, students still to go into the tunnels. Why have the tunnels continued to capture the imagination of Hopkins students?

The adventure beneath your feet

By SARAH TAN
News and Features Editor

Running underneath the Homewood campus is an extensive system of steam tunnels, first constructed around the time the power plant on campus was built in 1914. The tunnels helped provide the older buildings on campus with heat and elecricity, and were used to transport utilities in between the buildings back when Hopkins's older buildings were still under construction. Although the tunnels still transport heat, water and electricity to the buildings on campus that have been standing for the longest time, such as Gilman, Maryland and Remsen, most people do not venture down there unless a pipe or a wire needs fixing. Or unless they are curious to learn a little more about Hopkins's history and campus lore.



COURTESY OF SARAH TAN

Messages are scattered throughout the tunnels, providing directions for the wayward explorer, a joke to past the time or a powerful mantra of life.

Part of the charm of the steam tunnels is the mystery and legend that surrounds them. Some students on campus think that there are secret labs in the steam tunnels, and there are rumors od wild animals and illegal testing surround them.

"During my freshman year, I heard a rumor that there was a lab that was running medical tests on monkeys, and that one of them got loose and was running loose in the tunnels," junior Katie Witzke said.

To heighten the mystery, Hopkins undergraduates are not allowed to be in the tunnels, or so the rumors have said.

The reason, according to David Ashwood, the director of Plant Operations, is not to cover up any top-secret experiments, but because of safety issues.

"I don't know why people like the steam tunnels so much. It's really not all that exciting down there, it's just a lot of wires and pipes," Ashwood said.

He added however, that if a student were interested in visiting the tunnels, they could talk to security or Planned Operations about visiting, and that a tour of the safer sections of the tunnels could be arranged.

"The main reason students are not allowed into the steam tunnels is for safety reasons. It can be very dangerous down there, there's lots of steam, and [if steam blew on you], you could be burned to death," Ashwood said.

But as everyone knows, prohibiting people from entering a place will only heighten their desire to go there.

VISITING the steam tunnels has become something of a Hopkins tradition. The walls of the tunnels are covered with names and graffiti from students who have ventured down there in the past, and there are helpful notes on the walls to point a wanderer in the right direction.

> ***As everyone knows, prohibiting people from entering a place will only heighten their desire to go there.***

"This way to hell," one sign proclaims with an arrow pointing down a particularly narrow passageway.

"Going down there was a pretty cool experience. You have to be careful, but it's a lot of fun, I feel like it's sort of part of being a Hopkins student I guess," one said student, who wished to remain anonymous.

Students admit that if you are not careful about what you touch, you could certainly get yourself into trouble. Also, according to one student, "you'd be an idiot to go down there on your own."

In recent years, it seems that the popularity of the tunnels has increased.

Rich Ercolani and a few members from the Hopkins Association for Computer Machinery run unofficial tours down the tunnels about once a month.

"It depends a lot on demand, it's mostly spread by word of mouth because it's not really something we advertise," Ercolani said.

Ercolani himself has been down to the tunnels dozens of times, and knows a bit about Hopkins lore surrounding them.

He claimed that as of a several years ago, the tunnels were not all that big of a deal at Hopkins. They were really just a place where students occasionally wandered into, but nothing there was nothing particularly interesting to draw them there.

This all changed a couple of years ago.

"I know the way most people heard about the tunnel systems is because a few years ago, some people were digging around the tunnel system and somebody got hurt. And they had a lot of trouble trying to get HERO out there, because their radios didn't work in the tunnel system as a result of it being heavily

underground," Ercolani said.

The students were eventually expelled by the University. According to Ercolani however, this is the only instance he has heard of where students were expelled for being caught in the tunnels.

He also added that nowhere in the Hopkins student handbook is there actually a policy about this, although he was careful to note that this does not entirely prove the rumor about expulsion untrue.

SO IS IT WORTH IT TO GO down? "Despite all the glamour around it, it's not a particularly interesting place to go, it doesn't change very much. But of course there's a large stigma about getting caught," Ercolani said.

Although the recent hype and foot traffic in the steam tunnels may have increased over the past few years, adventuring in the steam tunnels is certainly no new idea at Hopkins.

Alumn Kirk Nabors, who graduated in 1980, had been down dozens of times during his undergraduate years.

He estimated that he had been in the tunnels, "definitely more than 50, but less than 500" times.

Even in his day, breaking into the tunnels was certainly nothing new. He still noted graffiti and student names written on the tunnel walls when he ventured down there in the late '70s.

"In one section of the tunnels under Krieger, there were a bunch of names and dates painted on the walls down there from 1937," Nabors said.

Nabors was sure to add his own mark, though.

"If you go down there, there are these little stickers on the walls in various places that have our names and the date down there," Nabors said.

He described how he and his friends had explored every inch of the steam tunnels while they were at Hopkins, and that his friend had actually made a map of the system.

His friend knew the tunnels so well, Nabors recalled, that he actually labeled little quirky spots in the tunnels on his map.

"There was part of the tunnel between Macaulay and Dunning hall that had these huge cockroaches, and I think part of the map actually has a tag that says 'Foot-long cockroaches here'."

He and his friends used the tunnel systems to do everything from stealing food from Levering to going for a midnight swim at the Rec Center. At one point, they even used the tunnel system to break into Gilman and rig the lights.

"We broke into the Gilman clock tower at one point and we rigged the lights so that instead of being on steadily, they would blink on and off. They did that for a whole weekend, and we got written up in the police blotter section of *The News-Letter*," Nabors said.

"They ran an article about how vandals had broken into the clock tower and they thought that we had scaled the roof to get inside. This was in February though, and there was snow all over the rooftop, it would have been insane to do that. We just used the tunnels to get into Gilman and picked the locks in the sociology department."

"This way to hell," one sign proclaims with an arrow pointing down a particularly narrow passageway

Although anyone who has been down in the steam tunnels can tell you, truthfully, that the tunnels in themselves aren't really all that much to see, going into the steam tunnels is really about the experience.

"It was really a lot of fun, and it's something unique to Hopkins, although I guess we probably should have been studying," Nabors added, with a laugh.

And as one student has boldly proclaimed in a message scrawled on the side of one steam pipe, "The unexamined life is not worth living." ■

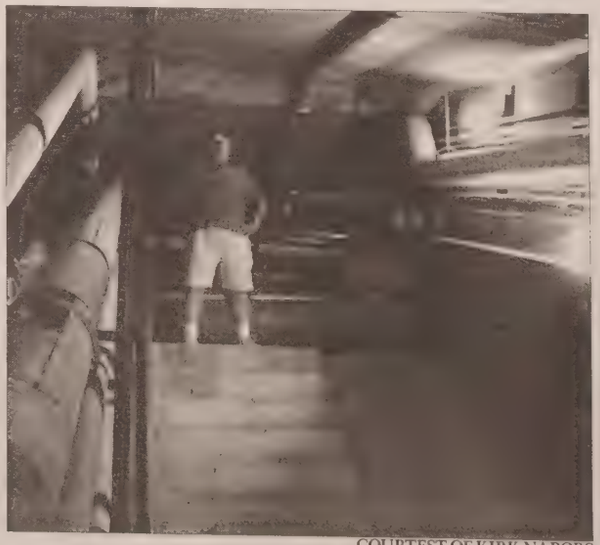




SARAH TAN (ABOVE), HUSAIN DANISH (BELOW)/PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF

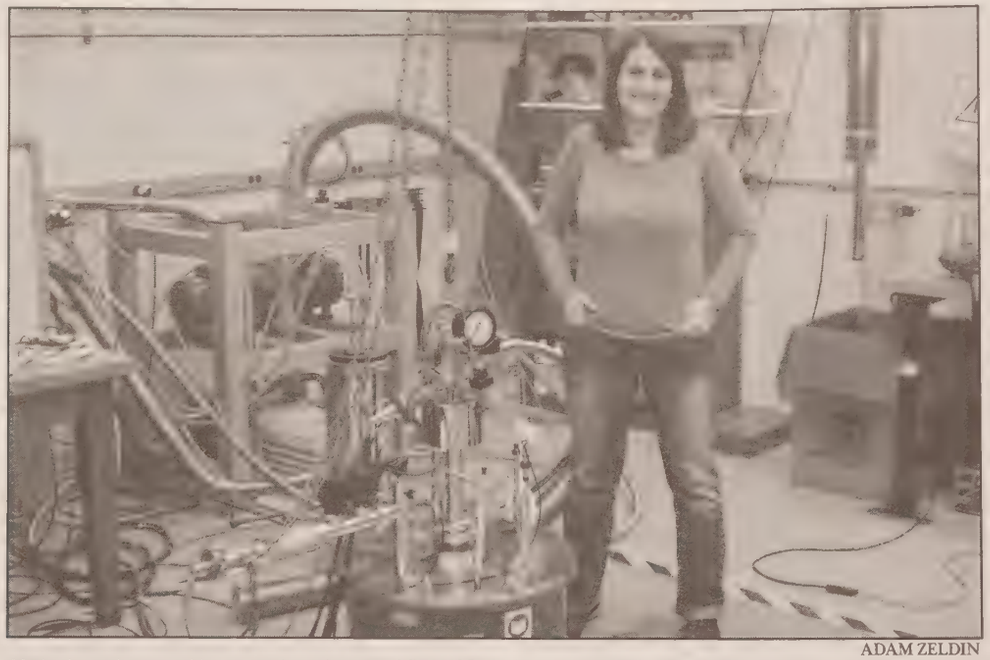
Steam pipes and wires line the walls and ceilings of the tunnels, making some areas hard to navigate.





COURTEST OF KIRK NABORS

During the late 70s and early 80s (left), Kirk Nabor frequently explored the Hopkins tunnel system. Twenty years later, he is still in love with the tunnels.



ADAM ZELDIN

Markovic conducts sensitive research on the ground floor of Bloomberg with her state-of-the-art nano-science facilities.

The bowels of Bloomberg near absolute zero

Sensitive superconductance quantum research occurs in high-tech environments

By ADAM ZELDIN
Staff Writer

THERE ARE SOME CRAZY rumors out there about what exactly goes on in the basement of Bloomberg. No, the building does not have ballistic missile capabilities. Nonetheless, exciting science is occurring deep in the bowels of the building, where Hopkins's physicists are researching the fundamental building blocks of the universe.

Professor Nina Markovic is a quantum nano-scientist in the department of physics. She studies electron movement at temperatures near absolute zero and nanomaterial structure.

Because of the high sensitivity of her work, Markovic must compensate for the slightest vibrations. As a result, she conducts most of her experiments below ground, on the zeroth floor of Bloomberg. The lab has a shaft containing a cryostat, a vessel that maintains very cold temperatures, that goes even further underground.

By placing equipment closer to the ground, Markovic can take into account the amount of normal vibrations that the building's structural design does not prevent. "We bought an instrument called a scanning electron microscope a couple of years ago, and we put it on the third floor. This is an instrument that will shoot a beam of electrons into a material and look at the scattered electrons. You can get really, really good resolution images of the material you are looking at," Markovic said.

The machine was not working properly on the third floor.

"We were getting stripes across the image, and we couldn't figure out why," Markovic said.

After trying everything they could think of, the microscope company contacted a "vibration consultant."

"There's a company and that's all they do, they consult on vibrations," she said.

"The guy came in, hooked up his fancy transducer, hooked it up to the computer, and took one image of the material we were looking at and took one image of his signals from his transducer. He said, immediately, 'your building is longer in this direction than it is in this direction, right?'

"It turned out the building was moving by a micrometer at a very low frequency, two or three times per second. It took him about five seconds to see this — it took him longer to hook up his equipment!"

The vibration consultant advised moving the instrument to the basement.

Due to the small size of the materials that Markovic studies, imaging becomes highly sensitive to vibrations.

"The reason why this makes such a big difference is you are looking at things that are less than a micrometer in length, so these tiny vibrations that you normally wouldn't see make a huge difference," she said.

"It's as if your pen moves by five feet when you're trying to write a letter. It's just not going to happen. That's the kind of scale that you need to have the building not move."

Markovic conducts electron transport measurement in very tiny samples. Like the electron microscopy, this measurement is very sensitive to vibrations.

The liquid helium cryostat in the pit is capable of reaching .007 Kelvin (0 Kelvin is the absolute zero, the point where particles no longer move). At these temperatures, thermal energy is nearly eliminated from the system.

"We use [the measurements] to look at how electrons move in materials, and in these temperatures very close to absolute zero, nothing vibrates, nothing moves, everything slows down and you can see things more clearly," she said.

When thermal energy is present, electron movement is more complicated.

"If you look at the current going through a copper wire, it's not just electrons going through, but it's also relatively warm, so the electrons jiggle around because its warm enough. This results in other things happening," she explained.

Near absolute zero, Markovic can control what happens in the material. "When you cool it down to close to absolute zero, everything stops. So the only things we can see are the things we make happen ourselves. If you put on an electric field, then the electrons will move in the electric field, but they won't have to bump into wiggling things that are normally there."

Markovic's research focuses on the properties of superconductors, special materials through which electrons move easily.

"These are materials that carry current without any power loss. You don't have to apply any voltage to carry current, because you don't lose any power. This is something that would be wonderful for power lines but only works at low temperatures, unfortunately. People are working on getting them to work in higher temperatures. We're looking at how this occurs and the properties of these materials," she said. ■

Duck and Cover: Remnants of the Cold War

FALLOUT SHELTER

By TIFFANY NG
Science and Technology Editor

In the depths of Remsen, where nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers stand today, Hopkins students used to gather to practice what to do in case of a nuclear emergency.

FIRST, THE PANIC SETS IN. Then, after you regain your bearings, you start gathering food and supplies. Finally, you descend deep underground.

Although this may sound like another night on D level, for many Americans in the 1950s and 60s, this was a part of daily life.

At the height of the Cold War, many considered America's biggest security concern to be the threat of a nuclear weapons attack by the Soviet Union. "Duck and cover" drills were as common then as fire drills are today. Schoolchildren were taught to crouch beneath their desks and families dug their own fallout shelters in their backyards.

Anxieties over nuclear threats began to escalate starting in 1949, with the successful detonation of an atomic bomb by the Soviets. Then the Soviets' first hydrogen bomb — thousands of times more powerful than the A-bomb — was deployed in 1953.

The final blow was the launch of *Sputnik*, the first Earth-orbiting artificial satellite, which, in the minds of Americans, put the Soviets at the forefront of air and space technology and, by extension, nuclear weaponry.

Now every home, office building and school was susceptible to attack. The complete devastation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 forced Americans to realize that war no longer meant sending troops away to battle; instead, the war could easily be brought to Anywhere, U.S.A.

Although it may seem like a school desk does not offer the best protection from a nuclear bomb, the desk's purpose was to shield students from any radioactive debris that would rain down following an attack.

According to pamphlets distributed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, while a simple building could approximately cut radiation danger in half, a complete three-foot-deep shelter could give full protection.

Designated shelter areas, which could accommodate hundreds of people, started popping up like daisies all across the United States in the '50s. The craze to build protection was described as "bombshelteritis" by *The New York Times*, and the number of shelters that have survived the past five decades easily reflects that.

Around the Homewood area, faded signs reading "Fallout Shelter" stand outside the Northway apartment building and Remsen Hall. The basements of these buildings, in addition to the tunnels criss-crossing underground, could offer protection to the entire campus population.

In the depths of Remsen, where nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers stand today, Hopkins students gathered to practice what to do in case of a nuclear emergency.

Shelters were well-stocked with enough food, water and sanitation supplies to last a two-week fallout period.



HUSAIN DANISH
The lowest level of Remsen Hall can double as a fallout shelter in the case of a nuclear disaster.

Furthermore, ventilation in the shelter was a must (breathing does not stop after a nuclear attack). Many shelters had radiation detectors to determine when it was safe to emerge. At other Baltimore schools, such as Towson University and Goucher College, similar underground tunnels were capable of housing students and faculty.

Based on one's proximity to the center of the attack, one might have to spend up to 12 days under cover and permanent residence outdoors would be prohibited for up to seven months.



HUSAIN DANISH
The Northway, a popular residence for Hopkins students, has a fallout shelter in its basement.

Newspapers across the country ran fake front-pages proclaiming the nuclear devastation of, "a metropolitan area near you" as a part of the Defense Administration's "Operation Alert."

These simulated nuclear attacks were intended to test civil defense preparedness and to educate the public on what to do in case of an attack. Instead, they ended up scaring the daylights out of readers.

The cover stories of many newspapers read something like "16,200 Die as H-bomb Levels Grand Rapids." They included several articles on what to do during such an emergency and published pleas by local organizations for volunteers and blood donors.

If not for a small disclaimer at the top of the page — "Warning: This Didn't Happen . . . But It Could!" — and the lack of a mushroom cloud, it would seem as if Armageddon was upon the nation.

At the end of the movie *Dr. Strangelove*, a dark comedy on the Cold War era, nuclear doomsday is presented as imminent as a series of events will eventually lead to the detonation of the most powerful bomb ever constructed.

When faced with what to do to save the human race, the psychotic ex-Nazi science adviser to the President, Dr. Strangelove, suggests hunkering down in an underground shelter for the next 100 years. But to maximize productivity and ensure survival, each man must mate with ten women each.

Imagine *that* happening in Remsen 001. ■

Scary frights at local sites

By ANNA ZETKULIC
For the News-Letter

IT IS A COLD AND DARK AUTUMN evening in Baltimore. The wind is whipping. Leaves are falling from the trees, fluttering in the air. You hear the far-off sound of sirens. It is 10 minutes past midnight and you see a raven sitting on the tree branch. Irony?

The night wind dies down. Suddenly, you begin to hear strange and eerie sounds. You dismiss it as nothing. Ghosts aren't real, right? The street lights flicker. Your heart begins to beat. Is that raven following you?

True, most supernatural phenomena can be easily explained, but some sights and sounds can be left to the imagination.

Baltimore, like any other city, is filled with tales of the supernatural. Any city home to famous author Edgar Allen Poe is bound to have its share of ghost stories.

Haunted Baltimore was the theme at last Thursday's "Scary Storytelling with Professor Ed Okonowicz," hosted by the Charles Commons Connections and the Residential Advisory Board. A professional novelist, storyteller, and professor at the University of Delaware, Okonowicz read sections from his book *Haunted Maryland: Ghosts and Strange Phenomena of the Old Line State*.



ANNE FABER/GRAPHICS EDITOR

Okonowicz begins his collection of Maryland's greatest ghost stories with the following line: "People often ask me if I believe in ghost stories. My initial response is an immediate, automatic and truthful: Yes!"

Okonowicz affirms the possibility of paranormal activity as the result of, "ghosts, spirits, demons, aliens, trolls snallygasters, angels or a combination of the yet-to-be-discovered creatures waiting for their own special identifying word to be listed in a future dictionary."

The books ranges from describing various mystical events, such as the bleeding rock off of Route 213, to traditional ghost stories, like those surrounding the spirit-filled inn of Snow Hill, Maryland.

In fact, Hopkins even gets a mention. A family videotape from 1982 housed in Hopkins's Applied Physics Laboratory features the image of a sea creature, reminiscent of the Loch Ness monster, swimming in the Chesapeake Bay. However, an investigation into the possible existence of a "Chessie" failed to discover the marauding being of the Bay.

As the state's largest city, Baltimore plays a substantial role in haunting tales.

In Fort McHenry, the site of a major battle during the War of 1812, a shadowy figure marches along the walls. Occasionally, eye-witnesses have reported floating and re-arranged furniture, eerie and unexplained lights and voices seemingly originating from nowhere.

The U.S.S. *Constellation*, now residing in the harbor, has supposedly collected three unwanted passengers over its long history at sea. The body of John Wilkes Booth lies interred in an unmarked grave in Green Mount Cemetery. Westminster Church's graveyard is the burial site for Edgar Allen Poe and his wife Virginia. Modern ghost hunters have used EMFs, Electronic Magnetic Field Detectors, and EVP (Electronic Voice Phenomenon) at the site to observe quantitative spirit energy.

One of the more obscure, paranormal locations in Baltimore is the Vine House. Although only abandoned since 1988, weeds and vines consume this house situated near Fort Howard. The second floor seems to have endured a fire. Often kids dare one another to go in through the alley-like driveway and enter the home. A small room upstairs contains a huge hole in the wall, which appears to strongly indicate that someone was thrown through the wall. The area is said to be haunted by the memory of a man's murder and a young girl's rape.

As Baltimore's oldest neighborhood, Fell's Point has many peculiar and creepy activities of its own. In the late 1700s, Baltimore was hit by yellow fever, which killed several hundred people. Rather than giving each individual a proper burial, Baltimoreans piled up the bodies and buried them in a mass grave. Many believe that the lingering souls of the despondent dead still haunt the area.

Amy Lynwander, co-founder of Fell's Point Ghost Tours, told Carm Spence-Potohitt in "Haunted Baltimore Prowling For Phantasms in Fell's Point and Beyond" that one of her favorite stories is set at Duda's Tavern in Fell's. It revolves around the tale of Doc, a retired seaman who used to live there.

"He had a favorite polka that he played on the jukebox often. After he died, the polka was retired from the jukebox. However, some months after Doc died, the polka spontaneously played for a group of regulars sitting at the bar. When they checked the jukebox, the polka was not among the selections available. They thought it was Doc saying goodbye," she said.

Students often complain that they are too busy with their studies to get off campus and experience the city. However, this Halloween season, it would be worth an effort to visit Baltimore's several historic and ghostly sites.

One can do this via Fell's Point Ghost Tours, now known simply as Baltimore Ghost Tours, and their several ghostly venues, such as the original Fell's Point Ghost Walk, Mount Vernon Ghost Walk, or the Fell's Point Pub and Ghost Walk. ■

Courageous? Visit the most haunted places in Baltimore

By LEAH MAINIERO
Managing Editor

Poe House
203 Amity Street

The Poe house has risen to local fame as the house where Edgar Allen Poe met a strange death. Locals have reported seeing the spirit of Poe himself watching over the house and surrounding area.

Westminster Hall and Burying Ground
519 West Fayette Street

Many notable Baltimoreans have made this graveyard their final resting place, including Secretary of War James McHenry and famous author Edgar Allen Poe. Poe's headstone is engraved with a raven. A mystery man, the "Poe Toaster," leaves a bottle of cognac and a red rose on Poe's grave on the anniversary of Poe's birthday.

U.S.S. Constellation
Pier 1, Pratt Street

The *Constellation* served in five major wars, fighting against French ships, slave traders and pirates during the span of over a hundred years. Many people died on the ship, giving rise to tales of hauntings by dead sailors, captains, soldiers, watchmen and even an 11-year-old boy.

Green Mount Cemetery
1501 Greenmount Ave.

Johns Hopkins himself is buried in this cemetery, as is presidential assassin John Wilkes Booth. Booth's grave is unmarked, unlike the graves of his two co-conspirators, Michael O'Laughlen and Samuel Arnold. Visitors leave pennies, which are engraved with the image of President Abraham Lincoln's face, face-up on the graves in memory of the two's successful assassination.

Delving deep into the dark origins of caving

Spelunking, or recreational cave exploring, is a thrilling way to discover the wonders of underground caverns while exercising

By ERIC GOODMAN
Sports Editor

Spelunking — what could it be? Is it a mixture of a spelling competition and a spunk competition? Or is it a verb describing both speeding and clunking?

This rambling does not really answer the question. Spelunking actually involves exploring the deep and mysterious underground; that is, it is the recreational exploring of caves.

How did such a strange moniker develop? Why not call spelunking 'caveploring = cave + exploring' or 'underawesomeness = underground + awesomeness?'

The origin of 'spelunking'

'Spelunking' might have originated from the term speleology, or the scientific study of caves.

Before the mid-1800s, cave study was valued only for its contributions to other branches of science, including archaeology, geography and geology. Very few cave-specific studies were conducted until the late 1800s.

Starting in the 1880s, Edouard-Alfred Martel, a French scientist and lawyer who is considered the world pioneer of cave exploration, began to explore caves and treat them as a distinct scientific entity.

Martel was the first explorer of some of the world's most famous caves, including the Gouffre de Padirac in France and the March Able Caves in northern Ireland.

In 1895, Martel founded the Société de Spéléologie, a French organization that represents cavers and promotes the study and conservation of caves.

The French likely derived 'spele—' from the Latin root spelaeum, which itself originated from the Greek term spelaion, meaning cavern, hiding-place or resort. It has not been proven, but it could be the case that 'spelunking' was simply a derivation of the term speleology.

Another answer, according to *www.WorldWideWords.org*, a British etymological Web site, the specific term spelunking might have its origins directly in the "ancient and defunct English word spelunk, which is last recorded in 1563."

'Spelunk' had its origins, like 'spele,' in French, Latin and Greek. The resurrected term 'spelunk' first appeared in print in late 1941, the same year as the formation of the National Speleological Society in nearby Washington, D.C.

The thrills of spelunking

Similar to the thrill mountain climbers feel when ascending high above sea level, or the feeling a sky diver gets when plummeting down to earth, many spelunkers feel the same rush from sinking deep into underground caves.



Ever since Paleolithic times, when 'cavemen,' some of the earliest Homo sapiens, created ritual paintings on the walls of caves, these underground dwellings have been surrounded by a sense of mystique.

Deep, vertical passages, often with little exposure to sunlight, house some of the world's most beautiful geographic treasures, as well as some of the world's most risky geographic and geological explorations.

The challenges of this sport depend on the cave. Quite often, spelunkers have to negotiate steep, vertical sections, squeezes and water (though actual cave diving is a separate sub-specialty undertaken by very few cavers).

Climbing or crawling is often necessary, and ropes are necessary to safely negotiate particularly steep or slippery passages.

There are dozens of different types of caves, each with its own challenges and rewards involved in navigating it.

Spelunking is both a form of physical fitness and an opportunity for exploration. Certain cave systems remain the last unexplored areas on Earth, a fact that makes this field of study so fascinating.

Local caving expeditions

At this point you may be asking yourself, "Where can I go spelunking near Baltimore?"

The National Speleological Society has set up local 'Grottoes' (caving clubs) throughout the country. The Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware area has dozens of Grottoes, some more active than others. A listing of these caving clubs can be found at *www.caves.org*.

Some of the best places to go caving are in West Virginia and Kentucky. The southwestern area of West Virginia, near the city of Lewisburg (a five-hour drive from Baltimore), is considered a great area for cavers — there are over 300 wild caves to be explored. Around the area, visitors will find pastures, fields and sinkholes — a signal that caverns may lie underneath the surface.

In the state of Maryland there is only one large cave, Crystal Grottoes. Though this cave is open to the public, it is not available for spelunking.

Regardless, there is still a Baltimore Grotto. According to an informational Web site, which has not been updated recently, the a spelunking group meets at 8 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County campus.

The nearby D.C. Grotto has a very active chapter (and is one of the few regional chapters with a recently updated Web site). The D.C. Grotto has several events on its calendar.

One of these, the Shaver's Mountain project, involves ridge-walking, digging, stream tracing and cave surveying in West Virginia. Another, the Highland County Survey, involves surveying the caves of Highland County, Virginia, roughly a four-hour drive from Baltimore.

Dangers and challenges

While the term spelunking has an amateurish connotation amongst the more experienced cave explorers, who prefer to be called 'cavers,' both experienced and novice cavers must exercise serious safety caution.

Caves can be dangerous places, with flooding, hypothermia, drops and exhaustion being serious risks.

As with many sports, knowing one's limitations is key. In order to carefully explore caves, one should have some form of basic training. One should wear proper safety equipment — including hard hats with attached LEDs — and carry ropes, pickaxes first-aid kits, wetsuits and proper layers of clothing.

While exploring Hopkins's underground steam tunnels provides a certain level of thrill, spelunking the unknown depths, the caves and the grottoes of the planet Earth can provide a lifetime of excitement. ■

The little Pure Rock radio station that could

Baltimore's first student-run classic rock/metal station struggled through the years to stay on the air — but now they're back for good

By ANNA KOCHUT
For the News-Letter

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, four friends named Tom, Mike, Derek and Wayne gave the citizens of Baltimore the gift of Pure Rock.

In the basement of Baltimore's Dundalk High School, the four young men collaborated to create the city's first student-run classic rock/metal radio station. They dubbed the station "97 Underground" after the frequency, 96.7 FM, and their existence beneath the radar of corporate radio.

At the time, classic rock with a hard edge was vastly popular with the young generation, but there was no way for fans to listen to their favorite music on the radio. Thus, 97 Underground was born.

The station remained in the basement of Dundalk High School until 1985, when it took a leave of absence from the airwaves. To its listeners' and fans' great relief, the station reemerged in 1987.

Much to the fans' surprise and delight, the station not only retained its usual mix of classic rock and metal, but it also added local bands to the playlists.

97 Underground was the first radio station in the U.S. to play Guns 'n' Roses, Pantera and White Zombie.

In the early 90s, the station moved a short distance from Baltimore to Annapolis in order to take advantage of a stronger radio signal.

However, the move entailed changing the frequency. The station's temporary megahertz home was on 101.3 FM.

Later, the station changed its call numbers to WXZL and altered the format of the station. Unfortunately this resulted in the disbandment of The Underground for a number of years.

In the years before the disbandment, 97 Underground introduced many notable Pure Rock bands to Baltimore listeners. Bands such as Whitesnake, Queensryche, Megadeth, Jane's Addiction and Metallica first graced the ears of Baltimore's hard classic rock fans through the vessel of 97 Underground. Also, 97 Underground was the first station in the U.S. to play Guns 'n' Roses, as well as British bands such as Pantera and White Zombie.

The station not only provided Baltimore a way to listen to a genre of music it was sorely lacking, but it also infused the airwaves with new and exciting sounds which were to enthrall the nation's ears for decades to come.

Recently, 97 Underground returned full force, with hopes to remain permanently on the air. The station gave up Annapolis' 101.3 FM station and returned to its roots at Dundalk High under the altered radio dial number of 1630 AM.

Taking under consideration the limited outreach of the station from its newfound AM home, the station created *97Underground.com*. While listeners were disgruntled at the station's prolonged absence, the producers of 97 Underground (the same people who began the station in 1982, with some new additions) assured fans that the absence was temporary.

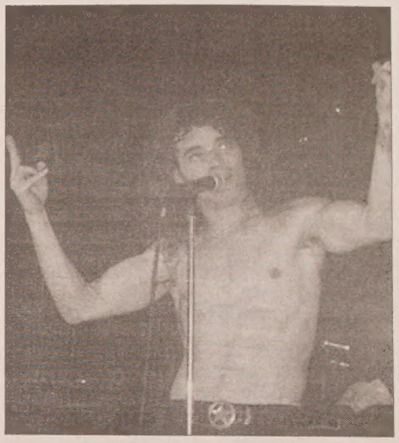
Their love for the music and devotion to maintaining the stream of Pure Rock into Baltimore's ears drove them to seek the new technologies that would be necessary to create the perfect moment for the reemergence of 97 Underground.

The creation of *97Underground.com* opened the station up to many new pairs of ears and allowed the reputation of the station to travel across the globe. Listeners from as far away as California, Germany and Japan tune in on the Web site to enjoy the rough-edged classic rock the station provides. These far-flung listeners include our troops in the Middle East.

The reputation of the station has grown so much so that it was forced to discontinue the airing of local bands' music. This was not due to a lack of excellent music to air, but was simply caused by the amount of bands sending in their music for sampling. There was so much that the station's staff could not sort through the influx.

However, the station is looking forward to bringing back this popular option once they regain a more even footing on the FM dial, which they hope to do soon.









COURTESY OF WWW.97UNDERGROUND.COM

Clockwise from top left: Staff members rubbed elbows with the biggest names in rock, including Steven Tyler from Aerosmith; 97 Underground became the home of shirtless rock gods; one of the first days of broadcast back in the small station; 97 Underground still hosts live concerts today.

Currently, the producers are focusing on *97Underground.com* as the easiest method for providing Baltimore with Pure Rock. The ultimate goal is making the Web site the best station for hard classic rock.

On the website, not only can you listen to the music, you can also click a link to display the name of the song currently airing. This feature allows listeners to explore and broaden their musical horizons and discover new musicians without having to wonder, "Who was that again?"

The station currently seeks to gain strength and expand while maintaining its status as an excellent Pure Rock station outside of corporate ownership and free of the censorship such ownership might impose. The station is searching for new additions to the staff so it can increase its functionality and productivity.

The producers take great pride in 97 Underground's lack of content restrictions and use the freedom to continue to provide Baltimore the quality of music they have received from the station for almost 30 years. 97 Underground will continue to seek out the newest and best sounds in the genre.

Mike, the station's Program Director, is aware of both local and national musical trends, and uses his contacts in well-known record labels to remain one step ahead of any possible competitors.

While 97 Underground has experienced a few bumps along the road to renown, its reputation has grown and it anticipates continued success. Given 97 Underground's popularity over the past 27 years, it is reasonable to assume that the station will continue to provide Baltimore with the Pure Rock the city knows and loves. ■

Booze and pizza: college dining gets classy at Iggie's

By TIFFANY NG
Science and Technology Editor

IGGIE'S PIZZA, LOCATED IN THE Mount Vernon neighborhood, is self-proclaimed "Pizza with a Purpose." Only a few short blocks from the JHMI shuttle stop, Iggie's serves authentic Neapolitan pizza at an affordable price, all while striving to help the community.

Walk into the pizza joint and you will notice that there is no maître d' to seat you, let alone any wait staff or busboys. Iggie's operates on a self-service, no-tipping business model: You order your food at the counter and get your own drinks. If you do feel inclined to leave a gratuity, Iggie's donates all tips to their charity of the month, which for October is Lucky Dog Animal Rescue.

Without wait staff to serve you, the casual and hip atmosphere is governed by "Do unto others"-esque rules, which forbid cutting lines, stealing chairs from other tables and leaving your dirty dishes at your seat. Nevertheless, the staff behind the counter and in the kitchen is very friendly and happy to help any newbies to the restaurant. Diners are even allowed to bring their pets along while they enjoy their meals.

And if feeding Fido pizza isn't enough for you, the self-service idea is also taken to the next level with Iggie's BYOB policy. Customers are free to bring in any alcoholic beverage to enjoy during their meal without any extra charges, making it a great option for celebrating or eating out with friends. They even provide glasses and bottle openers for your convenience. However, Iggie's only serves non-alcoholic drinks, so you'll have to bring any alcohol you wish to consume.

But before you start knocking them back, let us remember that Iggie's is known for their pizza, and rightly so. Every pie is made with the freshest ingredients, and the Neapolitan style means a thin, crispy crust without the puddle of oil floating above the toppings. When it comes to the end of the meal, that means feeling satisfied without feeling like you're about to have a heart attack. Iggie's upholds their policy of only-the-freshest even through the shakers on the tables. The restaurant refuses to put out fake parmesan cheese so they offer sea salt instead.

Iggie's also features "Ohmygod made-fresh-daily" mozzarella cheese, which graces several pizzas, including their current pizza of the month, the Pizza Collazione. This pizza also includes scrambled eggs, sun dried tomatoes, goat cheese and asparagus. Their pizza sauce is the perfect balance of sweetness and acidity, and even appeals to those who dislike tomatoes.

Their signature pizzas, which come in 14 inch (perfect for two hungry people) and eight inch (if you don't like to share) sizes, feature topping combinations like pesto, mozzarella, tomato and garlic spinach, or more exotic ones like pear, gorgonzola cheese and a balsamic reduction. Their offerings will certainly appeal to vegetarians, but adding sausage, pancetta or roasted duck is a must for carnivores. There are even cheese-less pizzas for the dairy-averse.

Customers can mix and match toppings in addition to selecting from Iggie's menu of combinations. The staff seems happy to accommodate special orders. In terms of pricing, small pies range from $8 - $10, while large ones go for around $15.

In addition to offering carry-out, Iggie's will also give you an unbaked pizza to take home and stick in the oven so you can have a fresh slice on your own schedule.

Iggie's even has pasta, salads and desserts to round out their menu. The straciatella gelato, the Italian version of vanilla chocolate chip ice cream, is particularly delicious. Continuing with the "Ohmygod" theme, Iggie's "Ohmygod Pignola Cookies", made from almond paste and pine nuts, are a crunchy and refreshing change from your average cookie.

If you are craving pizza and are looking for something classier than Hop Deli but still at an affordable price, it's hard to go wrong with Iggie's Pizza. ■

Despite recent changes, Paper Moon still full of surprises

BY CHRISTINA WARNER
Arts & Entertainment Editor

THE INSIDE LOOKS LIKE A novelty toy store exploded onto a Picasso painting. The outside features shrubbery growing out of household appliances. But Paper Moon Diner is more than just a work of art — it is a restaurant with atmosphere.

Located on West 29 St., Paper Moon is just a short walk from campus. And it is not only convenient for those who live in Charles Village, but also for those coming from farther away.

Most popular locales in Baltimore require the difficult search for parallel parking, but Paper Moon provides an entire parking lot adjacent to its building for customers.

Recently the diner has seen some changes. Earlier this year it underwent some much-needed renovation, but the visible drywall did not stop the management from serving customers. Cosmetic alterations aside, though, the most notable change was its hours of service. Instead of the popular 3 a.m. last seating, Paper Moon is now only open until 2 a.m. on Fridays and Saturday (the last seating is midnight for all other days).

The late hours at Paper Moon make it the perfect place for a midnight snack and the great food doesn't hurt. Breakfast is served all day alongside a menu with a variety of options.

Paper Moon does offer traditional diner food — burgers, fries, sandwiches — but it also offers several options one might find at other Charles Village cafes such as Carma's or One World. Meals containing tofu or humus can be found right alongside Mom's Meatloaf.

Paper Moon is a fairly reasonable place price-wise and meals can cost anywhere from $6 (their "eggwich" breakfast sandwich — a personal favorite) and up. It's no more expensive than other restaurants in the area and it is much more colorful.



HUSAIN DANISH/PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Paper Moon: come for the sweet potato fries, stay for the quirkiness.

The walls are covered with an eclectic assortment of toys, dolls (some missing various appendages) and other items one would not typically expect as decoration. The menus are individual — each one is bound in the cover of a different children's book.

The decor has a subtle humor and it is, therefore, important to pay attention to details in the elaborately decorated diner. A more memorable menu is titled "Lassie and the Secret Friend Satan" instead of its previous child-friendly name. There are even eye-catching and unusual items decorating the bathrooms. Customers are sure to see something interesting while washing their hands.

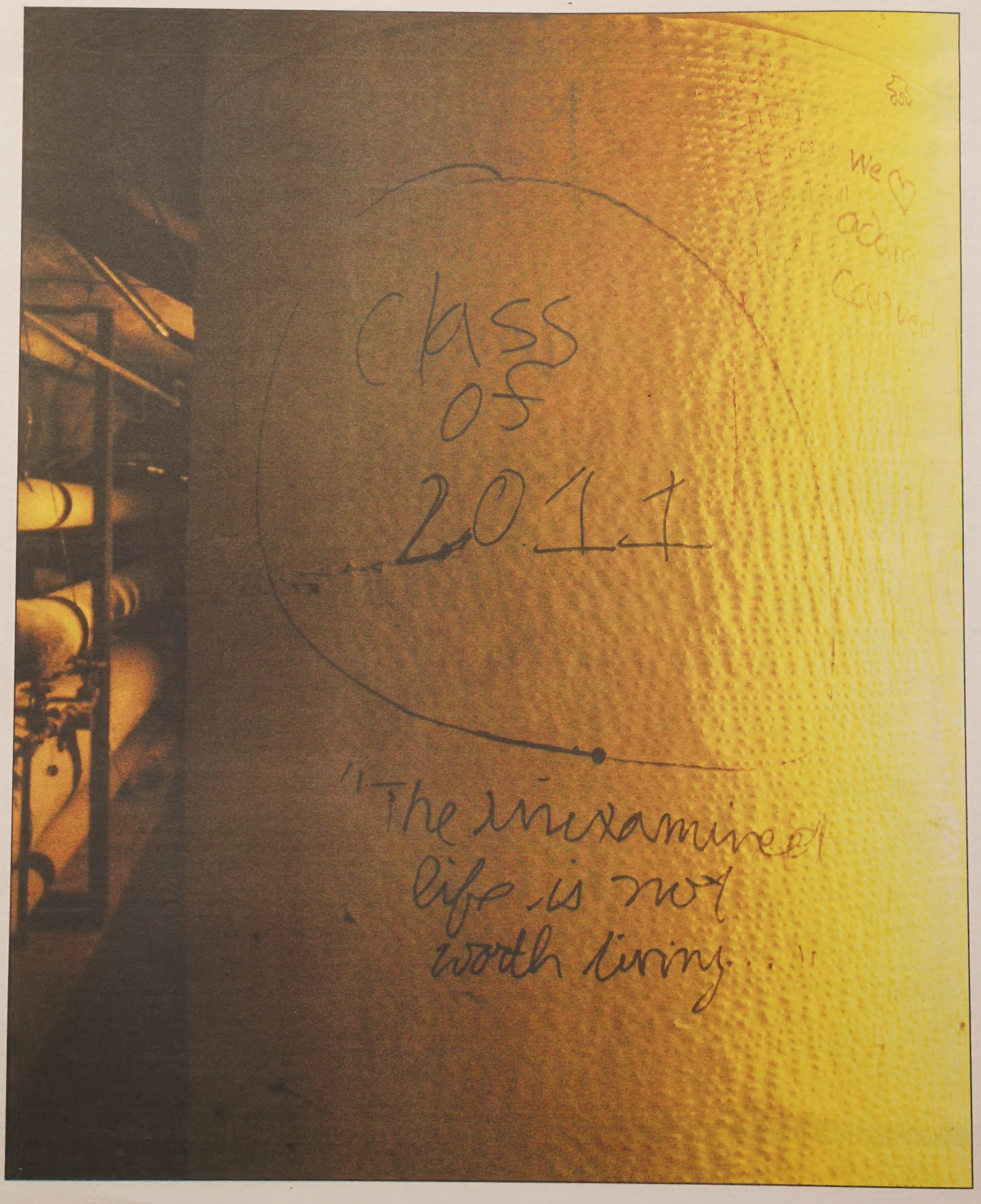
The outside of the restaurant is a perfect indicator of the wild interior decorating. Statues pose in the shrubbery next to old sinks and toilets and the metal Paper Moon sign dangles over the stairs leading up to the door.

While waiting to be seated (they do not take reservations), customers can look at the rows of Pez dispensers — a toy collector's dream — displayed in the waiting area. Waits tend to be longest in the typical brunch hours of the weekend, so do not expect to be seated right away.

It should also be noted that depending on the time of day, service isn't always the fastest at Paper Moon. It may not be the best choice for a "quick bite."

Despite the occasional slow service and the fact that Paper Moon will not split checks, this diner is an obvious choice for a restaurant-goer who wants to try something new. One of Baltimore's gems, its a convenient place for a nice meal off campus.

Paper Moon's bright colors and innovative (re: crazy) decorating techniques make other restaurants seem like just another place to eat. And why eat elsewhere, when you can eat amidst technicolor and toys? ■


class
of
2017
"The unexamined
life is not
worth living..."